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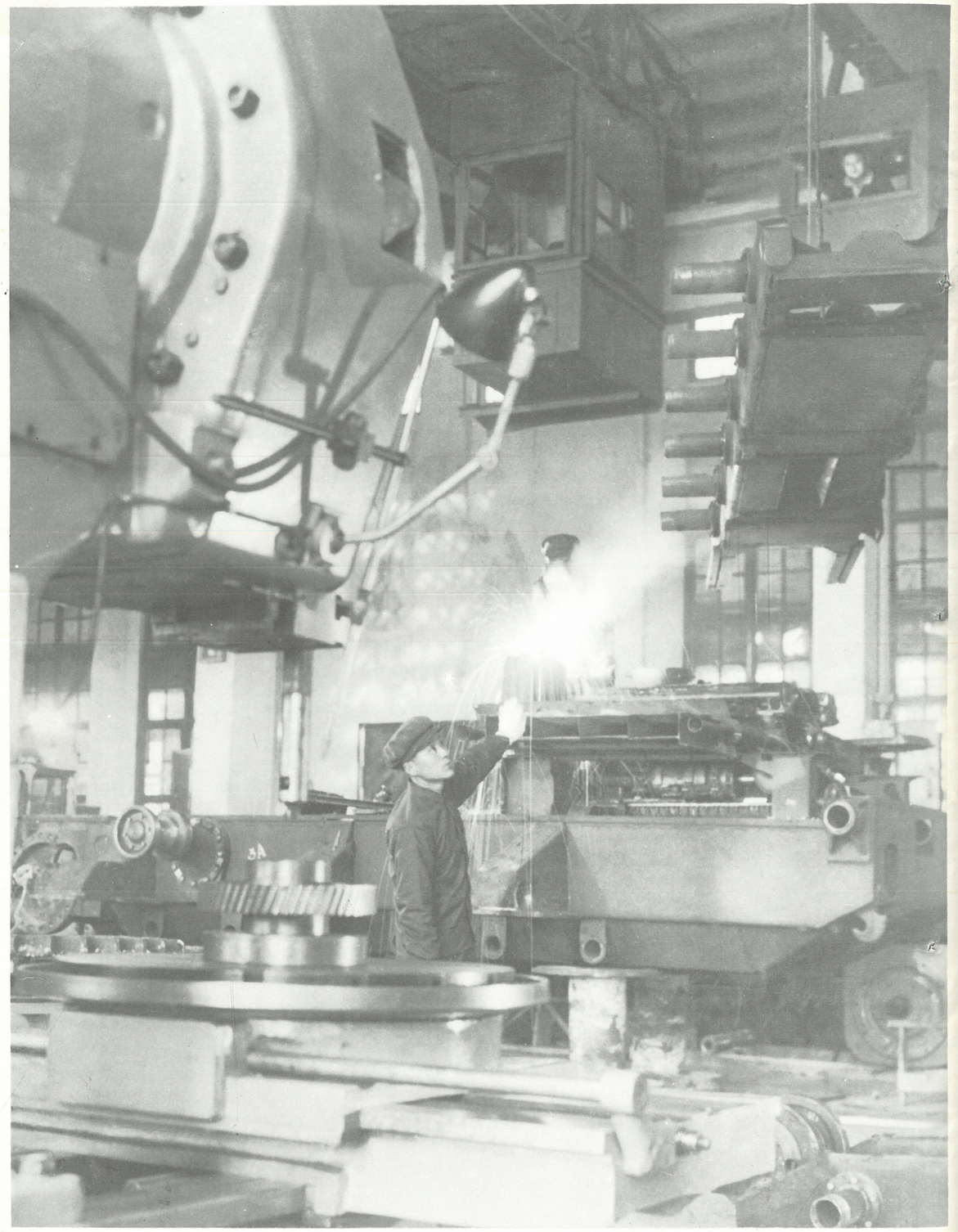

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Juche Idea Clears Up the Truth of Class and National Liberation

The struggle for class emancipation is a cardinal struggle to uphold people's independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Why did people fight to overthrow the feudal system in former days and why are the working class fighting against the capitalist system today? Needless to say, the toiling people wanted to extricate themselves out of feudal slavery and they want to free themselves from capitalist exploitation and oppression." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., pp. 7-8.)

Exploitation, oppression and class domination deprive people of their independence and freedoms and bring about subordination. Therefore, class emancipation is the fundamental question of human freedom.

The masses of the people carry out social production and create material and cultural wealth. Therefore, they must fully enjoy the benefit of material and cultural wealth of society to improve their living conditions. It is their inviolable, legitimate right. But in class society the hard-working masses live in hunger and slavery. This is because their right is violated by exploiters, oppressors.

In class society based on private property, the toiling people making up the vast majority of the population are subjected to unlimited exploitation and oppression by a small minority of exploiters, for they have no means of production. The economically exploited classes are dominated politically. Therefore, in exploiter society the working people cannot have their own power; they are forsaken politically by society and can have no political independence at all. We can see such practices peculiar to exploiter society clearly in south Korea.

In south Korea today, only a small minority of the population—reactionary rulers and privileged persons—have freedoms as they have a monopoly of money and power, while the immense majority of the population—workers and peasants—live in worst conditions owing to the exploitation of comprador capitalists and landlords and small and medium entrepreneurs go bankrupt under the pressure of comprador capitalists. Under the fascist terror rule, the people are denied all freedoms and rights, even the rights to live, work and speak. The masses of the people have, if any, the freedom of going in rags and starving to death. This is the real picture of "liberal democracy" practised in south Korea.

As seen above, where there is exploitation and oppression, people cannot be free, happy and independent. Because of starvation discipline and fascist repression, people cannot be independent in modern bourgeois society advocating "complete freedom," like in slave society where people were treated as a mere "speaking tool" or feudal society where unrestrained tyranny prevailed. People who want to live a true human life don't like to live in such a way. That is why people have ceaselessly struggled to defend independence for several thousand years since society divided into classes.

Such struggle in exploiter society finds its expression in a serious class battle.

Exploitation and oppression are the nature of the exploiting classes. Accordingly, the exploiting classes will never stop their exploitation and oppression of people and the latter will not be practically independent till the former have been completely eliminated as a class. The exploited working masses can regain their independence from the exploiters only through a relentless struggle to abolish the exploiting system.

If they, not class-conscious, regard their poverty and exploitation and oppression as their lot and expect a good grace from the exploiting classes, they cannot free themselves from class domination once and for all.

Only when the masses of the exploited people are conscious that masters of their destinies are not exploiters but themselves and that they can achieve their emancipation only by their own struggle, can they win a decisive victory in the struggle to liberate themselves from exploitation and subjugation and all manner of social fetters. The great *Juche* idea clears up this truth of class emancipation struggle.

The *Juche* idea is a banner of class emancipation; it shows the way to end the exploitation of man by man once and for all.

National liberation is another cardinal historical task for the achievement of human freedom.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are fighting against imperialism in order to liberate our nation completely from its yoke and enable it to enjoy freedom as a sovereign nation." (Ibid., p. 8.)

Foreign domination deprives people of independence and brings social miseries upon them, and robs nations of sovereignty.

It is inevitable that capitalism, based on class exploitation, subjugates other nations. Imperialism forced upon humanity another slavery — colonial yoke. When nations come under foreign domination, colonial yoke, their independence is trampled underfoot double and treble by the domestic reactionary exploiting classes as well as foreign aggressors, foreign interventionists. Therefore, only when they win national liberation can they free themselves from exploitation, oppression and domination by the class enemies and enjoy freedom as a sovereign nation.

Aggression and plunder are the nature of imperialism. History does not know yet the fact that imperialists made a gift of independence to the oppressed nations. National liberation can be achieved only through a struggle of the dominated people. If a nation relies on its strength, wisdom and its domestic resources on its sacred territory, it can build an independent and creative life without others' interference and without the "aid" of imperialists. So all nations need not depend on others.

Dependence on others leads to national ruin. This is a serious lesson which hundreds of millions of people have learnt under the imperialist-colonialist yoke for hundreds of years; this is also fully proved by the national miseries and sufferings the south Korean people and other oppressed peoples undergo under the imperialist yoke.

The south Korean people lived under the 36-year-long colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and then they have been under the colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism for some 30 years now. This is entirely due to the traitorous acts of a handful of reactionary rulers; they have betrayed national sovereignty to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Japanese militarists.

If each nation is to be free, it must firmly uphold its sovereignty in all realms, political, economic and military.

Political independence is the primary criterion of an independent and sovereign state. If a nation is to become the master of its own destiny, it must have its sovereign power. Such power should not act under others' pressure or at their bidding but shape all its lines and policies independently in keeping with its people's interests and its country's specific conditions. Only then can it become a genuine people's power bearing the responsibility for the people's destinies.

Political independence must be guaranteed by economic independence. An economically dependent country depends politically on other countries. Only when a country is economically independent it enables its people to live free from worry about food, clothing and housing, and can afford material guarantee for them to act as the masters of state and society.

Independent economy also ensures the implementation of the line of self-defence in national defence. To defend oneself is a nature of man. A country also must have means to defend itself. Moreover, as long as imperialism remains, a country can defend its power, territory and people from the foreign aggressors, only when it has self-defence potential. Self-defence in national defence is the military guarantee of political and economic independence.

Only those who live in an independent, self-supporting and self-defensive country are the people of a full-fledged independent and sovereign state, free from national humiliation and maltreatment.

In order to build up an independent, self-supporting and self-defensive country, people, first of all, should extricate themselves out of flunkeyism and dependence upon and slavish submission to outside forces which paralyzes consciousness of national independence and creative wisdom.

When a person turns to flunkeyism, he becomes an idiot and a people takes to flunkeyism, their country falls into ruin. This truth is confirmed by the history of the peoples who have suffered from colonial rule.

The great *Juche* idea finds its embodiment in political independence, economic self-support and national self-defence. This idea makes it possible to uphold national sovereignty and achieve a genuine national independence.

The great *Juche* idea is a great banner of national liberation which shows the way to end the exploitation and oppression of nation by nation once and for all.

Choe Chil Nam

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung among children

Our Pupils—Future Reliable Revolutionary Workers

Our schools are training our younger generation as social beings capable of taking part in the revolution and construction with a high sense of responsibility, as reliable revolutionary workers with high ideological consciousness and cultural standard.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We regard as the central matter in education the implementation of the principles of socialist pedagogy. The basic principle of socialist pedagogy lies in training people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with the ideology, knowledge and strong physique that will enable them to take part in the revolution and construction as masters."

The teachers at the Chollima Changjon Primary School in Pyongyang honoured with the Order of Kim Il Sung have made great achievements in putting into practice the basic principles of socialist pedagogy established by the leader.

Regarding it as a high pride and honour to be the Party's Red educationists charged with a lofty mission to train children to be the reliable reserve of the revolution, they strove, before everything else, to arm themselves with the monolithic ideology of the Party. They made a profound systematic study of the immortal classical works and teachings of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, especially his programme teachings on education and our Party's educational policy, their embodiment, and carried them into effect.

The leader taught that in education of the rising generation primary attention should be given to equipping school boys and girls with the revolutionary ideology. True to this teaching, the teachers of this school have made every effort to equip their children thoroughly with the great *Juche* idea and train them as revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the leader, as true revolutionaries working selflessly for socialist and communist construction.

This school accepts every year hundreds of children of seven years of age under the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education system established by the fatherly leader.

On the day of entrance, teachers line up new school children before the statue of the leader in the playground and tell them about his fatherly solicitude for the education of the new generation and about his profound care for their school.

Just after the great Fatherland Liberation War ended in victory for our people, the children of this school studied in semi-underground rooms. The leader was very sorry for this, and personally examined the blueprint of the school and sent materials and equipment for its early completion. In this way, this school opened on September 1, 1954, the year after the ceasefire. It was one of the first tall buildings to rise in Pyongyang which had been leveled to the ground.

Not content with this, the leader visited this school on the 16th of the same month to see how children were studying in their new school. He saw classes at work and gave an important teaching which would serve as a guide to school education.

Listening to such moving stories, the new school children make a firm resolve to repay the leader's great favours with their loyalty. This is the beginning in the work of teachers for rearing children as revolutionary workers boundlessly faithful to the leader.

Teaching is the most important in school education. So the teachers pay deep attention to arming their pupils with the Party's monolithic ideology through instruction.

They study systematically the leader's teachings and collect materials on the correctness of our Party's policies, their embodiment, and use them in their lessons in revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung, communist morality, national language, arithmetic and other subjects. During lessons they do not confine themselves to mechanically conveying the contents of the given subjects or imparting knowledge to school children.

Even in teaching a word they do not forget to link it up with the leader's great revolutionary idea; in solving an arithmetic question, they remind their pupils of the reality of the homeland ever prospering under his wise guidance. Indeed, each lesson of 45 minutes is entirely dedicated to training pupils to be Korean Communists infinitely loyal to the leader.

Teachers also use after-school hours of their children to rear pupils as revolutionaries.

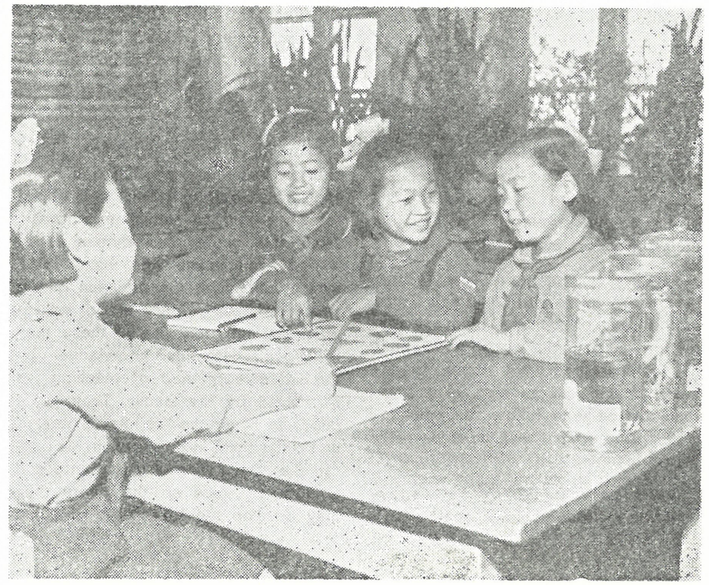
They frequently arrange symposiums and other meetings at the "room for the study of the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung" to make school boys and girls learn the glorious, brilliant revolutionary history, especially the childhood, of the fatherly leader who has devoted himself entirely to the struggle for the homeland and people over half a century since he early started revolutionary activities.

They also lead pupils to make a profound study of our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

They bring school children to take an active part in life in the Young Pioneers' Corps organizations and cultivate in them collectivism of liking the organizational life and placing the interest of society and collective above that of individuals. No only that. They arrange different socio-political activities. Pupils organize themselves into "fry propaganda groups" to actively conduct the explanation of the Party's policies and the diffusion of hygienic knowledge in work places, people's neighbourhood units and buses.

They also keep their school, streets and their houses clean and do useful things for society through the "fry Six-Year Plan" and other activities, and thus foster in themselves the liking

In the room for the study of nature school girls consolidate what they have learned in classrooms



In the room of Young Pioneers pupils exchange their opinions about how to study well and conduct Young Pioneers' activities better

for labour and the spirit of valuing state and social properties, though they are still young.

They get up early in the morning, gather at definite places in residential quarters, have exercises and do running. And they go to their school, singing aloud,and make a salute of loyalty to the statue of the leader in their school's playground.

This is their morning routine. Following the example of the Children's Corps in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, they make their life organizational and strive to develop themselves as men of a communist type who follow the new socialist way of life and possess lofty moral qualities.

Besides education in our Party's revolutionary ideology, teachers also strive to give pupils knowledge of nature and society with which they may participate in the revolution and construction, as becomes masters of the country.

They have improved their political and professional qualifications, and laid material foundations for object lesson suited to pupils' psychology. Now this school has thousands of various specimens and visual aids, which fully meet the demands of the programme for primary school education. Making good use of these they give pupils practical knowledge by the inducive method of teaching, as instructed by the leader. They guide pupils to haunt the "children's library" and enlist them in different circles operated at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace so that there they may develop the knowledge obtained in their school.

All this has helped pupils improve their results; 90 per cent of the school's pupils get every year good or excellent marks; and the pupils of the fifth and sixth classes of fourth-year form under the charge of teachers O In Suk and Hong Yong Suk are all top-honour pupils.

Teachers strive to train their pupils as men of strong physique, who are fully prepared for labour and national defence through gymnastics hours and after-school physical training.

Under the fatherly care of the leader thousands of children are now growing up at the school to be reliable revolutionary workers armed firmly with his great revolutionary ideology and possessed of a rich store of knowledge necessary for building a new society, and of strong body.

Li Yong Kang

Without Forgetting the Axe He Lost Scores of Years Ago

It happened in the summer of 1959, when an inspection group was going to leave for the sites of battles fought during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Before its departure from Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il Sung called a former anti-Japanese fighter, a member of the inspection group. And he said that while he had been at Liangshuichuantzu in 1933, he had lost the axe of an old man but failed to restore it to him for all his efforts, and told him that when he went there, he should not fail to visit the old man and once again apologize to him for it in his stead.

The fighter was deeply moved while he was listening to Comrade Kim Il Sung. Comrade Kim Il Sung still had the axe, which he had lost scores of years ago under an unavoidable condition, at heart and was feeling sorry for having failed to regain it to its owner.

He had devoted himself to the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people against Japanese imperialism without having a comfortable sleep even a day or night for 15 long years. He had always taught guerillas faithfully to serve the people and protect their interests at any time and at any place and he himself had set an example for them.

The story associated with the lost axe came to the mind of the fighter when he left for the inspection of the battle sites, bearing the earnest request of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the people, deep in mind.

In the winter of 1933, Comrade Kim Il Sung stationed his unit at Liangshuichuantzu for some time and stayed at the house of an old man by the Tuman-gang River.

He earnestly instructed his men all to help the local people in their household cares as they would do their own and give no trouble to them as far as possible. He used to rise earlier in the morning than the aged couple of the house and, after cleaning the room and court, go out to the Tuman-gang River and draw water from the river through a hole made by himself in the ice with an axe to fill the kitchen jar of the house.

One morning it was so cold that thick ice stopped up the hole.

He, as usual, walked out to the river to carry water, found the ice in the hole and began to break it. But, when almost all ice was cut out from the hole the helve of the axe was broken off and the axe fell into the hole.

He enlarged the hole and felt the river bed with a long stick to hook up the axe. But the river was so deep that he could not recover the axe. One may give up the idea of regaining the axe when one loses it to carry water for the host.

But he did everything possible to recover it. Even when his men, who were out on the river to search for the axe together with him, suggested that they pay for it to its owner, he would not give up his idea, saying that even if they dearly paid for the axe it would not easily come out of its owner's mind since he had used it for long.

The axe in the bottom of the river was not saved after all.

There was no help for it.

He highly paid for it to its owner.

Producing much money before the old man, he apologized to him for its loss more than once.

Deeply touched by his profound consideration and noble conduct, the old man said:

"...Dear General, you have fetched us water every early morning. Nevertheless, you have troubled yourself to find in the cold such a trivial thing as an axe. I'm heartily sorry for it. Now, you offer me so much money. I'm quite at a loss how to behave!..."

Though the old man declined the money resolutely, he persuaded him into accepting it at last. Later on, he had not forgotten the axe and more than once said: **"I was quite sorry for the old man."** Even now, scores of years after, he did not forget it and asked the fighter to visit the old man without fail and apologize for it again!

Deeply moved by his lofty love for the people, the members of the inspection group would talk about the axe whenever they gathered during the inspection.

Fatherly Concern of the Leader for Development of Local Industry

There are local industry factories everywhere in our country. We find them in those places near cities and industrial centres as well as even on the Yoldusamcholli Plain known as an agricultural area and in the out-of-the-way region at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san.

Kaechon county had not a smith to speak of in the days under Japanese imperialist rule. But now it has a machine-building factory, a textile mill, a paper mill, a ceramic yard and many other local industry factories, which produce foodstuffs and other consumer goods over and above what its people need. The textile mill turns out 25 metres of cloth per head of its population.

Such important development of local industry is not confined to this county.

We owe it entirely to the wise guidance and paternal concern of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always strives to dress and feed our people better and make them more cultural.

Local industry plants in different parts of the country, and their machines and products are all associated with the leader's warm, great love for the people and his unbounded concern for the promotion of their welfare.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

How worthwhile and happy it will be if we build a society free from oppression and exploitation on the soil of our country with its beautiful mountains and limpid streams and tap its abundant resources on our own and all our people come to enjoy a free and plentiful life! For this very ultimate goal, we are now fighting, shedding blood.

After liberation, the leader, forgetting sleep and rest, visited factories, farm villages, mountainous areas and fishing villages to discuss with people how to carry into execution his far-reaching plan.

In the autumn of 1947 he went to Kujugol, Unha-*ri*, Yangdok county, a village in the depth of high mountains which one, it is said, has to go round 99 bends to get to. Spending a night there, he kindly told the villagers to make a good use of mountains and thereby increase their incomes and better their life.

In the hard days of the war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the postwar period when we had many complex and difficult tasks to tackle, he gave on-the-spot guidance to a number of local industry plants to build them up.

After the war the socialist construction went ahead rapidly, production grew markedly and the people's life improved considerably. This urgently required us to develop light industry speedily and meet the growing needs of the working people for consumer goods.

The leader, basing himself upon a scientific calculation of the country's economic situation and the inner reserves and potentialities of the national economy, advanced an original line of developing large-scale modern central light industry and medium- and small-scale local industries simultaneously.

Along this line he put forth a policy of building more than one local industry factory in every city or county through a mass movement, at the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee.

This was a positive, revolutionary policy. It aimed to find and mobilize all the idle local materials and manpower by bringing the activity and creativity of the masses of people into full play, and thus rapidly increase the production of consumer goods without spending much state funds and accelerate the development of light industry and the national economy as a whole.

According to this policy our people built in a few months over 1,000 local industry factories in different parts of the country by use of idle local materials and manpower.

But our local industry factories were not properly managed and their technical equipment was poor just after their appearance.

Our people had been exploited by the Japanese imperialist aggressors for nearly half a century and their economy destroyed by the U.S. imperialists during the three-year long Fatherland Liberation War. So they could not build fine local industry factories from the very beginning.

After the June Plenary Meeting, the leader provided every possible condition for the rapid development of local industry and reorganized its management system to improve its management.

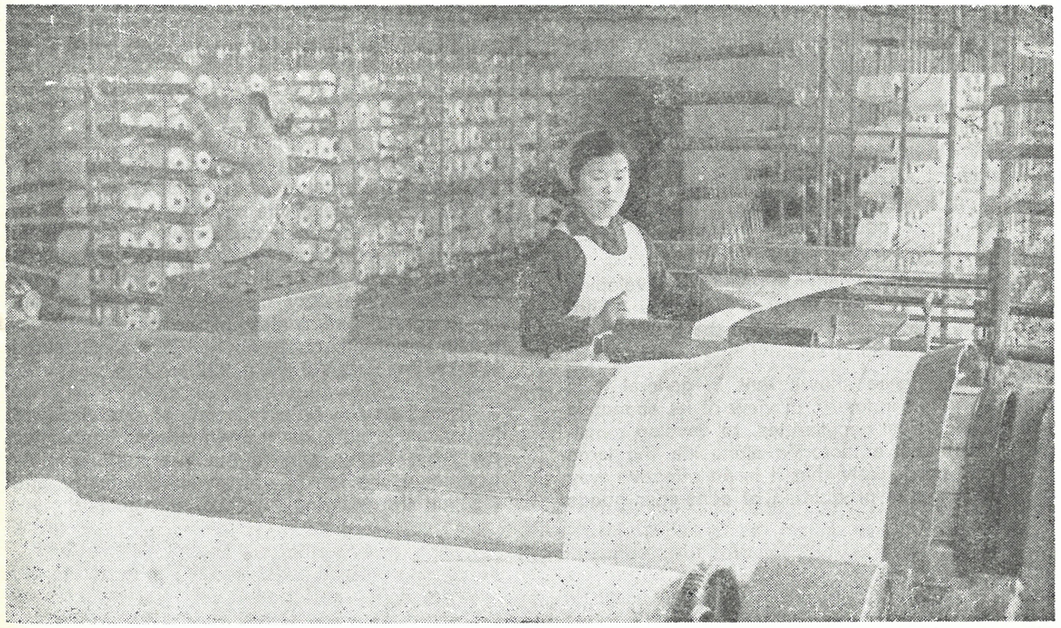
And he visited many factories to settle knotty problems and generalized good examples throughout the country.

Shortly after that meeting, he gave on-the-spot guidance to 20-odd local industry factories in South Pyongan Province, pointing out the right direction of their development. He instructed their employees to introduce mechanization for making work easy and boosting labour productivity; he told them to raise their technical level, improve the management of their factories, establish production culture and create firm bases of raw materials. He also looked to their working conditions, study and rest.

He gave careful guidance to the new-born factories, now crossing steep mountains, now going rough paths, to set them on their foot.

With the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan designed to lay the foundation of socialist industrialization in our country, the solid basis of an independent national economy was built capable of carrying local industry to a higher plane.

Workers at the Pukchong Textile Mill are hard at work to produce more and better fabrics for people



Basing himself on a scientific calculation of such practical conditions, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the August 1960 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and taught that a technical innovation movement should be carried on in local industry to mechanize its operations, setting forth the tasks of the technical revolution in the different branches of the national economy.

Later the leader came to the Sakju Foodstuffs Factory and saw almost all its production processes mechanized or automated. He highly praised its workers and was quite satisfied with that. He said that they were pioneers in the technical revolution, as they had already started it before the Party Central Committee set it as a principal task of the Seven-Year Plan. He sees always his joy in the people living well and getting free from arduous labour.

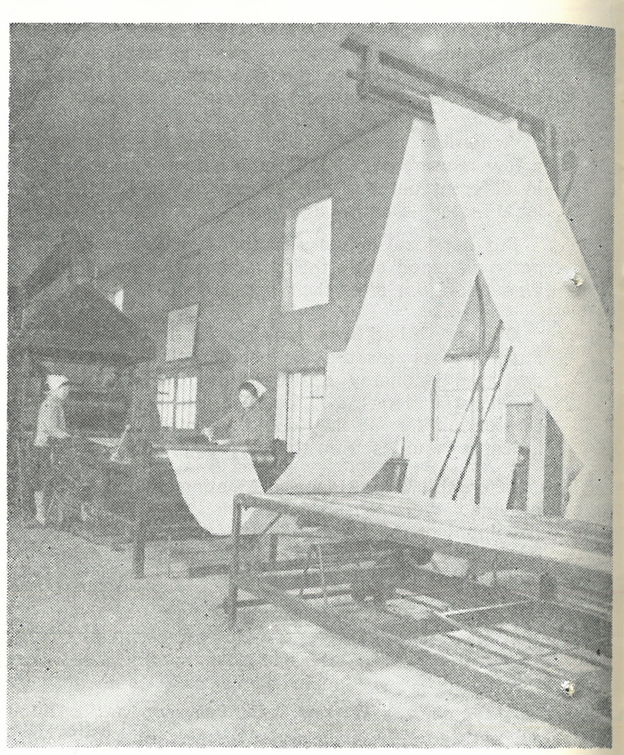
He convened the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries in August 1962 to enhance in every way the role of county as a base linking town with country in all fields of politics, economy and culture, develop both local industry and agriculture, and thus better the life of peasants including those in mountain areas and that of the population in county seats and workers' districts. After the conference he generalized the example set by Changsong county throughout the country.

Since the Changsong Joint Conference the central industry continued to give great assistance to local industry, and local industry factories developed a widespread technical innovation movement to introduce mechanization and automation in the production of consumer goods and foodstuffs by strengthening their material and technical foundations. As a result, our local industry has grown markedly in its scale and its technical equipment radically improved.

Now our local industry accounts for more than half the whole country's output of consumer goods.

Referring to the experience gained in developing medium- and small-scale local industries alongside large-scale central industry, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our experience shows that in general it is rational in light industry, in view of its economic and technological peculiarities, to develop small- and medium-scale factories alongside the large ones, and particularly that it is an effective way of increasing the production of consumer goods and rapidly developing industry as a whole in the backward countries to build many small-scale local factories which are comparatively simple in technology. The construction of local industry is also of great importance for the even development of all regions of the country, and especially for bringing industry closer to agriculture and for the gradual elimination of the distinctions between town and country." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 222.)



Plastics plants— local industry factories— in different parts turn out large quantities of high-quality goods for the population

Thanks to the fatherly care of our beloved leader our local industry has made an impressive progress. Today it does much towards rapidly expanding the bases of our light industry and meeting the growing needs of our people.

The Museum of Korean Revolution— A Palace of Revolutionary Education

(4)

FOR NATIONAL REUNIFICATION AND WORLD REVOLUTION

On display in the halls from No. 80 to No. 84 of the Museum of Korean Revolution, a palace of revolutionary education, are the materials which show that the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the strategic and tactical lines of the south Korean revolution and of the independent national reunification and wisely organized and led the struggle of the north and south Korean people for their implementation.

With a surging indignation and animosity against the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, visitors see the materials showing that south Korea has been reduced to their complete colony and military base and it is under the full control of outside forces in all domains, and the materials showing the unheard-of miserable life of the south Korean people who are under the colonial military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism.

The territorial and national division by U.S. imperialism has not only spelled unbearable miseries and sufferings to the south Korean people but also brought great national calamities to all the Korean people. Reunifying their bisected country is the burning desire of the entire Korean people and their supreme national task whose fulfilment does not allow a moment's delay.

In a hall Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching in letters of gold reads:

"The basic line for national reunification maintained since the beginning by the Government of our Republic has been that of assuring the reunification of the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on the basis of democratic principles without the interference of any outside forces subsequent to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea."

The leader's line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country is based on his great *Juche* idea. It is the fairest line which mirrors the desire and will of the entire Korean people; it is the most reasonable line acceptable to all.

Here visitors see a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looking at the desolate land of the south, giving deep thought to the oppressed and humiliated people there under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

They also see the materials showing that he set forth the line and policies of the south Korean revolution and proposals and measures for the promotion of the country's reunification in different periods.

Visitors are deeply impressed by the historical materials on the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle that the south Korean people have been waging vigorously along Comrade Kim Il Sung's line. Materials on the activities of the Progressive Party (1955-1958) whose fighting programme was anti-imperialism, anti-fascism and peaceful reunification, on the activities of the Socialist Mass Party (1960-1961) whose immediate task was to establish a unified democratic state along the line of national independence, on the April 1960 Popular Uprising which overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet government, and on the activities of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which appeared in 1964 in reflection of the law-governed requirement of the revolutionary movement in south Korea after the "military coup" and on struggles waged under its guidance—these patently show how vigorously the south Korean people have been fighting for political freedom, democratic rights and the reunification of the country against U.S. imperialism and its stooges despite ordeals and hardships, gaining experiences and learning lessons.

The Popular Uprising of April 1960 was an explosion of the enmity and resentment of the south Korean people which had long been pent up under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and under the fascist rule of its stooges; it was a mass resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, which involved millions of people.

Materials and exhibits on the uprising—south Korean newspapers, photographs, placards used in street demonstrations, and the blood-stained clothes and head-bands worn by students — prove that if the masses of the people unitedly struggle they can crush any stronghold of the enemy. After the uprising the south Korean people's struggle developed into a national-salvation movement for the independent reunification of the country. South Korean students and youths and other people fought heroically to tear down the barriers between the north and south, chanting slogans: "Let's drive out outside forces and achieve national reunification" and "Go to the north and come to the south, and let's meet at Panmunjom!"

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification is a united Marxist-Leninist Party which is guided by the *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; its immediate goal is to carry out a people's democratic revolution against U.S. imperialism and the fascist rule in south Korea and to achieve national reunification. The revolutionary fighters have made a great contribution to building the Marxist-Leninist Party and developing the revolutionary movement in south Korea according to the revolutionary thinking of the leader. Materials on their activities and on the June 3 uprising of 1964 and the August 1965 struggle against the treacherous "south Korea-Japan talks" and the "south Korea-Japan agreements," and the Manifesto and Programme of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification — all these tell explicitly that the Party has been steeled and strengthened as a vanguard detachment of the south Korean revolution through its revolutionary struggles and that under its guidance the south Korean revolutionary forces have grown.

Visitors are deeply moved by the materials showing the respect of the south Korean people for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Exhibits — congratulatory banners and letters of pledge sent to the leader by south Korean revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries, a south Korean revolutionary's writing in blood "Forward under the banner of Kim Il Sungism!," the leader's portraits and flags of our Republic long kept carefully by south Koreans— show that the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are fighting energetically along the path pointed by the leader, looking up to him as the sun of the nation and the peerless hero. No force on earth can arrest the struggle of the south Korean people to attain liberty, liberation and national reunification under the wise guidance of our leader.

Halls Nos. 85 and 86 are devoted to the display of materials and exhibits showing that the Korean nationals in Japan formed the Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) under the profound care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and, rallied closely around it, have successfully conducted the struggle to defend their democratic, national rights and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their homeland.

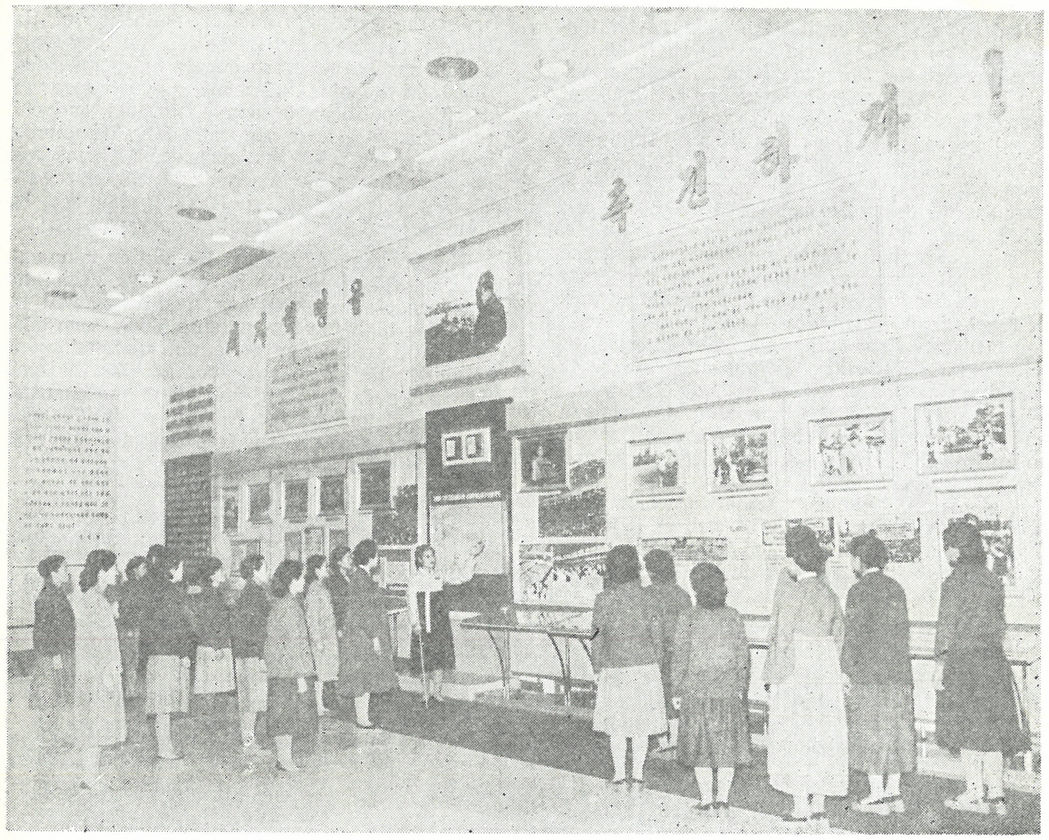
Our leader always gives a deep concern about overseas compatriots subjected to national humiliation and maltreatment; he looks after them with paternal care and guides their just struggle correctly. He ensured that the Chongryon was formed as a powerful organization to defend the democratic, national rights of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan and represent their will, gave them the citizenship of the DPRK and saw that they were represented in the supreme power organ of our Republic. He has also sent a large amount of educational aid funds and scholarships every year for their children and enabled Korean nationals in Japan to return to their motherland.

The materials and exhibits on the formation and activities of the Chongryon and its organizations and bodies under its influence, the materials showing that the leader has remitted educational aid funds and scholarships and ensured the formation of a well-organized educational network ranging from kindergarten to university throughout Japan, materials on Korean nationals' return to the homeland which is called as a "large racial migration from a capitalist country to a socialist one" and materials on Koreans' struggle to defend their democratic, national rights, accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and cement the internationalist friendship with the progressive peoples of the world including the Japanese people — these eloquently show the deep solicitude of the leader for the Korean citizens in Japan and his wise and correct guidance. That is why in the congratulatory letters, messages and letters of oath on display the Chongryon organizations and the Korean nationals in Japan extend the highest honour and thanks to their leader, heartily wish him good health and a long life and make a firm determination to be infinitely loyal to him.

While leading the Korean revolution to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has striven to win strengthened international solidarity with our revolution and made an immortal contribution to the international communist movement and the world revolution. This is fully shown by the materials in the halls from No. 88 to No. 91.

Below a slogan in letters of gold: "Let's promote the world revolution!" is seen the leader's teaching:

"In the future as they have in the past, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, will continue to fight staunchly against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and



The guide tells visitors about the fact that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is leading the Korean revolution to victory and is contributing greatly to the world revolution

communism in unity with the peoples of the other socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties, the international working class, all the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and all other peace-loving peoples of the world."

This teaching elucidates the fundamental principle of our Party's foreign policy.

Teachings and photographs of the leader, his brilliant works and other exhibits in many other halls prove the correctness and great vitality of our Party's independent and principled foreign policy advanced by him, his policy for cementing the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, his line of the national-liberation revolution and his line of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. They also show what a great contribution he is making to the international communist movement and the world revolution.

Visitors are deeply moved by the materials and exhibits showing that many Communists and revolutionary people of the world express their unreserved trust in and boundless respect for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A political figure of Africa sang the praises of our leader in his poem "Kim Il Sung Is the Red Sun":

From Korea rises a great sun.
The great red sun is Kim Il Sung,
Its rays spread on all oppressed peoples,
Keeping them alive are Kim Il Sung's
thoughts.

A letter from the Near and Middle East said: "The *Juche* idea is a great idea which knells the downfall of the 20th century's imperialism as the 'Communist Manifesto' of the 19th century

tolled the end of capitalism." The revolutionary peoples of the world express their boundless respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, praising him as "the most distinguished and brilliant Marxist-Leninist in our era," "a great and outstanding leader of the international communist movement," "the symbol of victory in the anti-imperialist struggle" and "a great red sun shedding lights on the oppressed peoples of the whole world."

In the last hall of the museum visitors see lots of celebrated works written by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in different periods of the Korean revolution — the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the early transition period, the Fatherland Liberation War, the building of the foundation of socialism and the struggle for the complete victory of socialism. They also see his classical works and the publications on the glorious, brilliant history of his revolutionary activities, which were brought out in our country as well as in many foreign countries. From them they realize once again the greatness and pre-eminence of the leader's revolutionary thoughts. And they make a firm resolve to grasp deeply his many-sided, profound thoughts and theories which cover all domains, political, economic, military and cultural, his wise leadership and lofty communist revolutionary spirit and to prepare themselves as staunch revolutionaries with firm revolutionary world outlook and as Communists infinitely loyal to the revolutionary cause.

The Museum of Korean Revolution, a monumental edifice to the Korean revolution and a palace of revolutionary education, will be towering high forever, passing down from generation to generation the immortal exploits performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has been devoting himself to the struggle for the victory of the Korean revolution and world revolution, for the freedom and happiness of the people.

(The End)

Sok Pung Il

FACTS AND FIGURES

* Today our machine-building industry makes in only a few hours as many products as were turned out in the whole year of 1944.

* The share of the machine-building industry in the gross industrial output value sharply increased, i.e., 8.1 per cent in 1949, 17.3 per cent in 1956, 21.3 per cent in 1960, 31.4 per cent in 1967.

* The Korean technicians engaged in the machine-building industry before liberation (1945) were no more than 150 in number. But now there is one technician for every 8 employees in this field.

* Our country, which could not even make simple farm implements properly in the pre-liberation days, is now producing various kinds of large and precision machines and also manufacturing aggregate plants for modern factories including power stations, metallurgical factories and chemical plants. During the Seven-Year Plan period alone aggregate plants were supplied to 100 or more factories.

* Our machine-building industry is to increase the production of machine tools 2.8 times, lorries 2.4 times, excavators 3.2 times and generators 5 times during the Six-Year Plan.

NEW INNOVATION AT KIYANG

The Kiyang Tractor Factory is doing much toward our rural technical revolution. Its workers and technicians are bringing about the greatest-ever upsurge in tractor production under the revolutionary slogan, "Let's make innovation after innovation with the attitude of a master toward the revolution, in the 'revolutionary spirit of April 25*' and in the 'mettle of Kiyang.'"

True to the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they have made a signal progress and innovation for over ten years since they produced the first tractor in our country by themselves with their own technique.

The leader had visited them in important stages of revolutionary development to give them careful guidance in their work, look after every aspect of their life with paternal affection, and to encourage them to vigorous labour efforts. Last September he came to Kiyang and earnestly instructed them to discharge their class duty with a high sense of responsibility for the technical revolution in agriculture.

In the first year of the current Six-Year Plan he called on the workers of Huichon and sparked off a new technical innovation movement to pave a way to the fulfilment of the plan. This year, the third year of the Six-Year Plan, he, organizing and directing the struggle of the people for the carrying out of their annual plan, gave the workers of the Kiyang Tractor Factory an honourable task to bring about a big revolutionary upsurge in tractor production with an attitude and a way of work which become a master of the revolution.

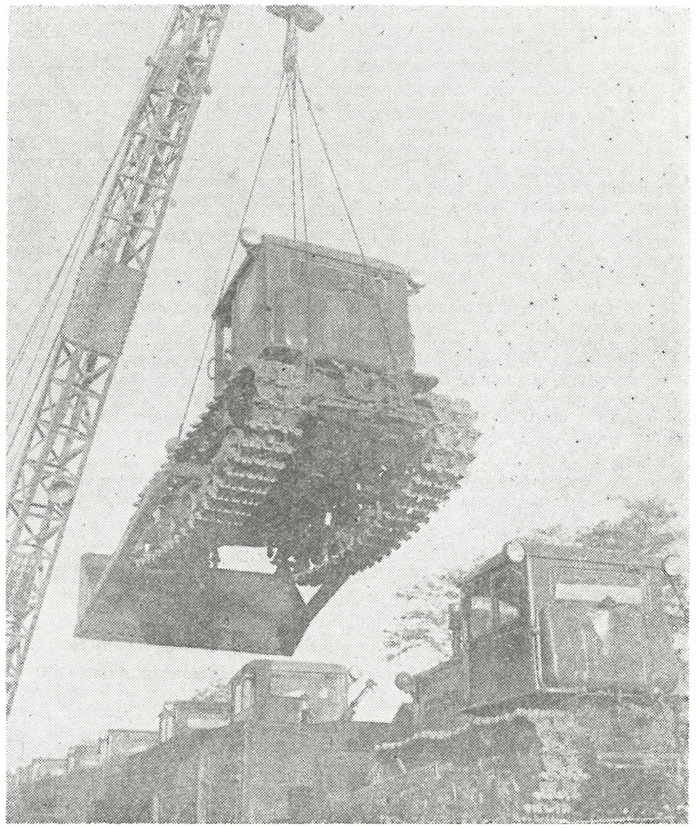
Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed in his New Year Address of this year:

"All the working people must valiantly get over all difficulties and obstacles and bring about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by giving a fuller scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and thus make the year 1973 a decisive year in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan."

The workers and technicians of the factory came out to discharge their tasks set out in the historic speech made by the great leader at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, his New Year Address, and in his programmatic teaching given to them.

Early this year Chollima riders met to resolve to answer his great expectations and justify his trust with their intense loyalty by sharply increasing the production of tractors and greatly promoting the technical revolution in agriculture, and called upon the workers, technicians

Tractors go in steady streams to the countryside for farming operations



and office employees throughout the country to give a great assistance to the peasants.

Last year they raised the production level of tractors 1.5 times. This year they set themselves a goal to boost it another 1.5 times, fulfil their yearly plan before October 10 and surpass it 40 per cent by the end of the year or to step up their production 2.5-fold a year.

They started translating their resolution into practice from the outset of this year with a mounting revolutionary zeal and a great revolutionary upswing took place.

Their revolutionary spirit was sky-high. They were unanimous in saying:

"The leader taught that establishing *Juche* means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. He also said that since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should approach the revolution and construction with the attitude of a master. We workers and technicians are the masters of the Korean revolution. We must arm ourselves more firmly with the great *Juche* idea of our leader, work with the attitude of a master toward the revolution, and thus fulfil our revolutionary tasks for this year without fail.

"Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea — the Korean people must carry out their revolution by themselves — the leader organized an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and guided it to victory. We should make his great revolutionary idea our own and bring about a sharp boost in the output of tractors.

"We must always remember how we produced the first tractor. We had no experience and blueprint. But we built that with our own strength and technique, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Let's keep up the spirit as we showed off at the time."

Their high revolutionary spirit found its expression in the motto: "Let's make innovation after innovation with the attitude of a master toward the revolution, in the 'revolutionary spirit of April 25' and in the 'mettle of Kiyang.'" This was a militant slogan calling all units and shops to miracles and innovations.

A new change took place in people's way of thinking and work.

Armed with the great *Juche* idea of the leader, the workers, technicians and office employees of the factory came to give full scope to the revolutionary spirit of thinking and working as becomes a master, and to unfold a vigorous struggle for increased production and economy with the attitude of a master toward production, technical matter and management.

Assembling of tractors was accelerated greatly. Machines were put in capacity operation and fed with materials without interruption.

The workers of the foundry remodeled the furnaces and thereby shortened the repair time drastically and increased the output of castings 1.5-2 times. They utilized rationally the space of the moulding station and made full preparations for work. Thus they boosted the engine-body moulding efficiency 1.5-2 times.

Miracles were performed everywhere; rated capacity was surpassed and new innovations took place in succession in all sectors of tractor production.

Recently the workers of the first processing shop built an automatic line for processing cylinder heads of tractor "Pungnyon" (Bumper Harvest), whose capacity is 40 times higher than what they had used and started to form another automatic line for processing cylinder heads of tractor "Chollima." The gear-processing shop introduced compressed air in feeding materials and removing finished goods and cut the time for these operations to one-tenth. The forging shop applied advanced working methods and shortened the repair time of 2-ton capacity helve hammers to one-seventh.

Workers of this factory voluntarily form "death-defying corps" or "shock brigades" and overcome difficulties and obstacles in their way. Here is one of such instances. Workers of the gear-processing shop made gear No. 1,292 in a short time. To do so they organized themselves into a "death-defying corps," cracked their brains and applied various jigs and tools to halve the processing time. Workers of the factory give full play to the communist traits of working, united as one, helping and leading each other forward; they conduct the management of their factory and production with a high sense of responsibility and treat equipment and materials and state property with utmost care.

One day, when the members of a workteam were about to leave their work place after the day's work, they found members of the other workteam had not yet fulfilled their assignments. They assisted the latter to help their factory carry out its daily plan.

The workers of the factory are afire with a firm resolve to carry through the leader's teachings. They produce a day 1.4 times as many tractors as in December last when their factory attained the highest production level in its history. They overfulfil their plans every month.

When the working class is well aware of its class duty given by the time and revolution it displays enormous power. Through a heroic struggle, the workers of the factory, deeply conscious of their responsibility for the rural technical revolution, will produce this year more tractors than in any previous years and help carry out the Party's policy of boosting the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of dry or paddy field to the level of six to seven in the near future.

The new innovation movement started at the Kiyang Tractor Factory has spread like a wildfire not only to other plants associated with tractor production but also to all other fields of the national economy, bringing about another great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

Chang Il Bong

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* *April 25 means the same day of the same month 1932 when Comrade Kim Il Sung created the Korean People's Revolutionary Army—Ed.*

Agricultural Cooperativization in Our Country (2)

4. Voluntary Principle Observed

The Workers' Party of Korea made the broad masses of the peasants, the middle peasants in particular, join the cooperatives voluntarily by showing them the advantages of the cooperative economy by practical examples.

In admitting different sectors of the peasants into the cooperative economy on the principle of voluntary participation, our Party adhered to the class policy of relying firmly on the poor peasants, strengthening alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and gradually remoulding the rich peasants.

The Party developed the cooperative movement by strengthening the cooperatives which had been experimentally formed in small numbers in each county with poor peasants and other core elements in the countryside. It made sure that the poor peasants played the nuclear role in every cooperative. On the other hand it saw to it that cooperatives were not organized exclusively with well-to-do peasants, nor the work of cooperatives was influenced by the rich peasants.

In letting the peasants join cooperatives voluntarily the poor peasants offered no big problem. But the question was not so simple with the middle peasants; they were hesitant in joining the type of cooperative which required incorporation of land and other major means of production, since they had farmed and lived on their own lands, draught animals and the like. The Party and State, therefore, needed a correct policy for inducing the middle peasants to accept the voluntary principle of cooperativization. Strictly guarding against the deviation of forcing middle peasants into the cooperative economy and weakening alliance with them through violation of their interests, our Party ensured that the advantages of the cooperative economy were brought home to them through competition between the private and the cooperative economy so that they might voluntarily accept the cooperative. It was a very difficult task to prove the superiority of the cooperative economy over the private one by shoring up and strengthening the cooperatives consisting exclusively of the poorest peasants who were most weak economically and in particular most short of work animals and farm implements.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed the only correct way of consolidating the new-born cooperatives and demonstrating their superiority.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Leadership and assistance by the working-class Party and State are indispensable conditions for the emergence, consolidation and development of the socialist system in the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 39-40.)

The socialist system in the countryside does not arise or grow, of itself. It is born, strengthened and developed only under the powerful leadership and support of the working-class Party and State.

Our Party believed that the advantages of the cooperative farming could be proved if a powerful State leadership and assistance were given to the cooperatives formed with poor peasants, no matter how difficult situation they were in. Accordingly, the Party saw to it that every possible assistance was given first to the cooperatives organized for experimental purpose.

The State lent them food and seed grain, preferentially supplied them with chemical fertilizer and building materials at low prices and loaned them farming funds by priority. The agricultural tax in kind for the cooperative farmers was lowered by 5 per cent as against the private farmers.

In rice transplanting, harvesting and other seasons when large manpower was required,

workers, office employees and students were mobilized to provide the cooperatives with adequate manpower support. The cooperative farmers were also given active assistance in their joint efforts for irrigation construction in addition to their priority for the use of State-run irrigation water.

Meantime, many farm machine hire stations were set up, which did ploughing preferentially for the cooperatives at a small charge. In particular, the rate of payment for the ploughing was much less than the charge for the hire of private draught animals. This prevented the rich farmers from influencing cooperatives by means of work animals.

Besides, our Party gave active leadership to the cooperatives by sending qualified personnel to them so that they could be run as the socialist system of cooperative economy should be.

In helping them in their practical work, our Party taught the inexperienced cooperative farmers how to organize manpower for communal production, how to distribute the products and how to manage the common property.

Thanks to the effective guidance and assistance on the part of the State and to the devoted efforts of the farmers, the cooperatives organized with poor peasants soon began to prove their advantages. Already in 1954, the cooperatives increased the per-*chongbo* yield of grain by 10 to 50 per cent and cash income 2 to 7 times, compared with the private sector of the economy.

As a result, the middle peasants came to stand no chance in competition with the cooperative economy; they clearly realized the superiority of the cooperative economy and joined cooperatives of their own accord.

Our Party induced even the rich farmers to join cooperatives voluntarily. In our country the rich farmers were not liquidated by means of expropriation at the stage of the socialist revolution. In view of the characteristics of the rich farmers in our country and the state of their nearly complete ruination in the war, our Party pursued the policy of restricting and gradually remoulding them rather than liquidating them. Our Party admitted into cooperatives all rich farmers who accepted the policy of cooperativization and desired to join the cooperative and transformed them into socialist working people, whereas strict sanctions were applied against those who obstructed the cooperative movement. At the last stage of cooperativization when there was no object of exploitation, most of the rich farmers joined the cooperatives.

This was how cooperativization was carried out in our country in a short span of time and without big trouble.

5. Size of Cooperatives That Suited Specific Conditions

A proper size of the cooperative is of great significance in the development of the cooperative economy and in the growth of agrarian production.

In pushing ahead with the cooperative movement, therefore, the Workers' Party of Korea saw to it that the size of cooperatives was set to suit the actual conditions of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In view of the lack of experience in the management of co-operative farming, the low level of the management personnel and the low technical level of our agriculture, our Party saw to it that the size of the co-operatives was comparatively small, each with 40 to 100 households." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 291.)

At first our Party organized cooperatives on a comparatively small scale roughly on the basis of the natural village which had served as a basic unit of rural life for a long time.

Besides, in the mountain areas where farm houses and plots were widely scattered, the size was set even smaller, whereas in the lowland where the situation was contrary the scale was made relatively larger.

Generally the small size introduced at the initial stage of cooperativization was determined by the following two factors:

In the first place, we had not much experience in the management of the cooperative farming, and the level of the management personnel was low. Under the circumstances, large size of cooperatives would not have been advantageous to their management nor would it have given a full play to the superiority of the cooperative economy.

In the second place, the technical level of agriculture was still low at that time. In case modern technology is applied to agricultural production, sizable unit of cooperative organization will facilitate technical operation. In other words, the scale of cooperative economy in that case should be large enough to permit effective use of technical means, since technical operation covers a wide range.

In contrast, when modern technology is not applied, the success in production depends largely on the level of consciousness of the people. Under the condition in which our farmers were still at a low ideological level and not familiar with the cooperative economy, excessive size of the cooperatives would have failed to stimulate them to high enthusiasm.

With the accumulation of much experience in the management of the cooperative economy, with the improvement of the quality of the management personnel and with the development of industry to such an extent as to be able to make more modern farm machinery available in the following years, our Party merged the cooperatives into large ones with *ri* as the unit.

This enabled us to push ahead with the rural technical revolution more dynamically by making effective use of lands, farm machines and other means of production and to diversify agriculture more.

That is how our Party defined the scale of cooperatives to suit the specific conditions of our country—it started with comparatively small size and then made it larger step by step. Thus we fully demonstrated the superiority of the cooperative economic system from the outset.

6. Qualitative Strengthening of Cooperative Economy

Without properly consolidating the organized cooperatives qualitatively, their advantages cannot be brought into full play. In that case, the peasants would not be interested in the cooperative economy, and even such a serious consequence might ensue as returning to private farming.

Giving this matter serious consideration, the Workers' Party of Korea devoted much efforts to consolidating cooperatives qualitatively from the time when the peasants started joining the cooperative economy on a mass scale. In particular, our Party gave intensive guidance once or twice a year from the beginning of 1955 by enlisting in the guidance work thousands of cadres at central and local levels. This played an important role in developing the cooperative movement. Even after the completion of cooperativization, the Party took various other measures to further consolidate and develop the cooperative economy.

In consolidating and developing the cooperative farming, our Party saw to it, first of all, that the management of the cooperative farming was steadily improved.

With the mass-scale development of the cooperative movement, the Party took a series of steps to improve the management of the cooperative economy; it made sure that management personnel were properly selected and allocated, that socialistic system and order thoroughly established in the cooperatives and that cadres at central, provincial, municipal and county levels taught cooperatives' cadres and farmers on the spot how to run their economy. The matter of improving the management of the cooperative farming became all the more urgent in our country after the merger of agricultural cooperatives with *ri* as the unit.

Giving a profound attention to this situation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung offered a perfect solution to this question through his guidance for Chongsanri in February 1960.

During the ensuing years, our Party strove to disseminate the Chongsanri method evolved by the leader. In this course the levels of cadres were markedly raised and a radical change took place in the management of cooperative farms.

While increasing the qualifications of the leading personnel so as to improve the management of the cooperative farming, the Party saw to it that the sub-workteam management system was introduced.

The size of the sub-workteam in our cooperatives a little varied with specific local conditions but it comprised 15 to 20 farmers on an average.

Under the sub-workteam management system a certain acreage of farm fields, necessary manpower, draught animals and farm implements are allocated to the sub-workteam on a permanent basis, the norms of per-*chongbo* yields for the sub-workteam are set in accordance with the State plan, and workdays for its members are assessed on the basis of the results made in carrying out the set norms.

The introduction of this system helped the farmers to increase solidarity in their common efforts to develop the collective economy, elevate their consciousness and sense of responsibility for the joint economy and further strengthen their collective and organizational lives.

Our experience shows that the sub-workteam management system is effective in encouraging the cooperative farmers to participate in the communal work as masters and in improving the management of the cooperative farming.

Our Party directed great efforts to the technical revolution in the countryside to further strengthen the socialist cooperative economy and to make ours a rich and modern socialist countryside equipped with up-to-date technology.

Carrying on the cooperative movement, the Party tackled down to the technical revolution.

It defined irrigation, mechanization, electrification and introduction of chemicals in agriculture as the contents of the technical revolution, giving priority to irrigation.

Irrigation was made a priority task, because paddy-field farming held a large proportion in our agriculture and because our country suffered from floods and droughts almost every year. Our Party led the struggle for irrigation to be carried out through a mass movement; the entire people including the workers, farmers, students, office employees and soldiers were mobilized to building thousands of reservoirs and large numbers of pumping stations.

Our Party also actively pushed forward mechanization, electrification and chemicalization of agriculture, concurrently with irrigation.

In order to consolidate and develop the rural economy, the Party also led the farmers to

perform the communal work with enthusiasm.

As a matter of course, an intensive ideological education is essential in eliminating the remnants of selfishness from the minds of the farmers and in letting them actively participate in the joint efforts. But such an education alone is not enough to eradicate the selfish ideas.

Accordingly, the efforts to strengthen ideological education must be combined with the measures to eliminate material conditions that provide soil favourable to egoism.

In its efforts to make the farmers faithfully participate in the communal labour, the Party saw to it that 30 to 50 *pyong* of kitchen gardens were distributed to each farm household according to the number of the family. This aimed to enable them to grow for themselves vegetables and similar crops for simple nonstaple foodstuffs for their own use.

If they had been given large area of kitchen gardens, they might have clung to them, neglecting the work of cooperative farms. This would have fostered selfishness in them. That is why our Party made sure that they were given small kitchen gardens—a purposeful step taken to make them faithfully participate in the communal work of cooperative farms.

For the sake of high productive zeal and enthusiastic participation in the joint economy on the part of the cooperative farmers, our Party also adopted correct policies on the price and procurement of agricultural produce. In formulating and carrying out these policies, the Party saw to it that the interests of the farmers were not encroached upon. It did everything to ensure an equal improvement of the living standards of the workers and farmers.

Our farmers are now more interested in the joint economy than in their sideline plots; they are devoted to the development of the former.

Owing to the strenuous effort exerted by our Party to consolidate the cooperative economy qualitatively, the cooperatives were strengthened, their advantages conclusively demonstrated, and the cooperative movement made a sound and steady progress.

* * *

Thanks to the original line of cooperativization set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership, cooperativization in our country was completed smoothly and quickly, in only four to five years.

With the accomplishment of the socialist transformation of agriculture, a new socialist system was established in our countryside, a system free from exploitation and oppression.

This opened up a wide avenue for the growth of agricultural productive forces and for a rapid improvement of the living standards of the farmers, and further strengthened the politico-ideological unity of the society based on the worker-peasant alliance.

Today in our country a dynamic struggle is going on finally to solve the rural question along the road indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

(The End)

Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

THE Students and Children's Palace soars high in Pyongyang. It was built on the personal initiative of Marshal Kim Il Sung and under his solicitude.

It is a big centre for after-school education of pupils and children—the education intended to train them to be new type of men fully developed mentally, morally and physically.

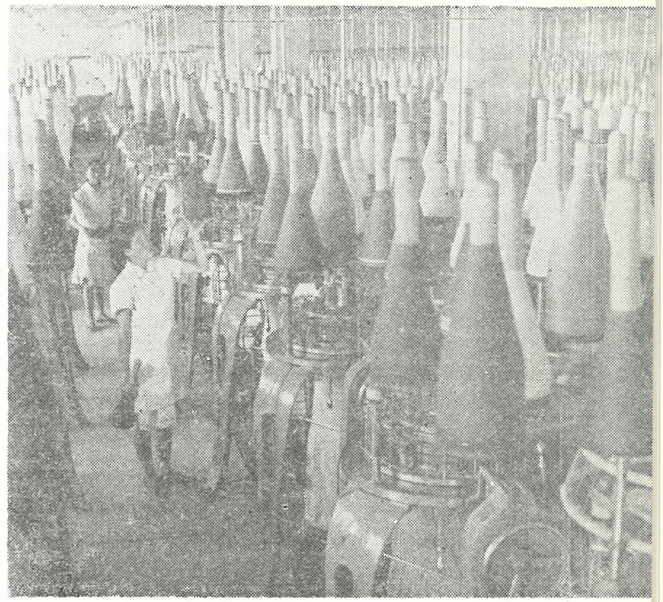
It is provided with excellent facilities for education; more than 500 rooms for study and over 100 training halls. Attached to it are a 1,300-seat theatre, a library, a gymnasium, a meteorological station and planetarium.

More than 10,000 boys and girls visit there every day to spend a jolly time after school hours.

They are divided into more than 100 circles for the study of natural science, social science and technology and for music, dance and sports and physical culture. They are free to choose any of them according to their hope and talent and are given guidance by the specialized teachers. This course greatly helps the young people have better grasp of what they have learnt at school, and cultivate their talent to the fullest.

All needed for the circle activities — experimental equipment, musical instruments, training clothes, stage costumes and sports goods—are provided by the state free of charge.

More and Better Knitted Goods for People



Weavers at the Kangso Knitted Goods Mill strive to turn out more and better goods for the population

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's activities are governed by the supreme principle of systematic promotion of the welfare of the people.... As in the past, so also in the future, our Party will continue to direct endless concern to systematically improving the people's living conditions."

Thanks to the profound concern of the leader for the enhancement of our people's living standard, many knitted goods mills have sprung up in different parts of the country. According to the lofty intention of the leader to dress our people better, the Kangso Knitted Goods Mill has developed into a modern plant through a steady improvement of its equipment and semi-automation and automation of its production processes.

Its workers and technicians, highly proud of executing the great plan of the leader for the promotion of the people's welfare, are boosting their production.

Though he was under the pressure of state cares, the leader visited this mill many times and told its employees in detail how to turn out more, fine and durable knitted goods.

From the leader's on-the-spot teaching its primary Party committee learned clearly what the mill should do, and repeatedly explained his teaching to the employees and arranged intensive study and discussions to bring home to them its essence.

Now the workers of the mill rose to turn out better knitted goods in larger quantities.

Deeply conscious of the significance of their revolutionary task, they launched a vigorous mass technical innovation drive and recently succeeded in producing beautiful check-striped and high-quality repped goods, pooling their wisdom. Twilled goods, more durable and beautiful than double-faced ones, were also produced. These new products are more popular with the public.

Aware of this, they made untiring efforts to massproduce new goods under the slogan "What the leader demands is our norm and fighting goal" with a firm determination to produce more knitted goods as early as possible and be true to the fatherly leader's teaching.

To turn out more and better goods, they unfolded a vigorous multi-machine-tending movement.

Weavers overfulfilled their production plan every month, applying advanced work methods and incessantly elevating their technical level.

Their fine example was generalized, and new innovations took place throughout the mill.

Sewers at the processing shop relocated feather-stitch machines to streamline and specialize their work, and wrought collective innovations, helping each other, so that they boosted their output sharply and raised all their goods to the first-class ones.

Members of the mill's research institute live and work with a revolutionary consciousness of serving the people. They also brought about a revolutionary turn in their work.

They strove to think out new styles of dresses which are light and convenient for people to wear and move, and to improve the quality of goods; they studied the build and dressing style of adults and children and worked out new cutting dress-patterns.

Consultations were held many times before the mill massproduced goods of new styles and patterns which suited the taste of our people living in the era of revolution. In January alone a number of new kinds of goods were added.

To take some examples. The mill began to turn out various styles of jumpers with zigzag patterns, check-striped sweaters for school girls, rainbow-coloured dresses for nursery and kindergarten children and other coloured and patterned clothes for people of different ages and sexes. These were, indeed, the fruit of the strenuous efforts of the mill's employees to provide our people with more

and better dresses.

All the results were associated, to not small extent, with the efforts which workers at the repair and maintenance shop and dyers had made to improve the dyeing equipment and secure more colours, true to the leader's teaching on the promotion of the people's welfare.

The leader, who always shows concern for making people larger quantities of durable and smart dresses, visited this mill again in September last, and closely examined the colours, patterns and styles of all the goods manufactured by the workers. And then he praised them for their innovations in the production, saying that people would like their goods.

Encouraged by his kind words, weavers and dyers of the mill renewed their resolve to turn out larger quantity of better goods.

In order to translate into practice the leader's lofty plan for providing good and more clothing to the people according to seasons, engineer Li Ok Sun and other dyers made unremitting efforts to increase the variety of knitted goods, closely studying a dandelion in the plain, an azalea at the foot of a hill, and even the colours and patterns of tiles on the building walls in the streets. Their efforts bore fruits: they succeeded in producing various colours which suited the feelings and liking of the people.

Too many to tell are the moving stories about the efforts of the employees in the mill who always think and work with a high sense of responsibility for the dressing of the people.

The wall newspaper of the mill carried a poem indited by a weaver:

Every morning I see from my apartment balcony
Pupils, singing songs, go to schools,
Men and women, full of optimism, head for their work places,
Merry children, hand in hand, make for kindergartens.
The streams of flowers speak
Of weavers' loyalty to the leader.
I'll embroider figures more beautifully
For the fuller bloom of streets.

This poem is enough to show the resolution of the workers of the mill.

With such resolve many front-rankers in the multi-machine-tending movement have already fulfilled their Six-Year Plan assignments and now keep effecting innovations.

Our weavers are hard at work to produce more and better goods, highly proud of being servants of the people. Through their vigorous labour efforts, the lofty intention of the leader to produce large quantities of knitted goods for people is being splendidly translated into reality.

Perfect Nursing System

WHEREVER you may tour this country, come into your view the creches and kindergartens erected in the most sunny, scenic spots of towns and countryside.

They are run at state or public expense, and are furnished with sufficient facilities to bring up the children healthy, well-conducted and accustomed to loving their collective and friends.

Every establishment of this kind has a "room for learning from Marshal Kim Il Sung" designed to educate the children to model after his childhood. Besides, it has various nursing rooms furnished with tricycles, toys, etc., as well as U.V. rooms, dining rooms, and children's wards.

At these creches and kindergartens great attention is paid to keeping the children well fed. Fresh eggs, meat, milk, fruits, sweets, vegetables and other provisions are supplied through special channels. The food served daily amounts to 1,500 calories.

Moreover, every season new beautiful clothes, shoes and stockings are supplied by the state at very cheap prices.

Therefore, very little money is needed for upbringing of children in this country.

Under the fatherly care of President Kim Il Sung the Korean children are growing up healthily to be future masters of the country.

Our Socialist Economy Develops Steadily at a High Rate

In our country the economy is making rapid progress all the time. This is one of the great advantages of our socialist system.

It is a law that the economy develops steadily at a high rate under our socialist system where the working masses are the masters of power and means of production and all the social wealth is used for the prosperity and development of the country and for the promotion of the working people's welfare.

Socialist society requires a steady, high rate of economic development. This rate of growth is essential for the attainment of a high level of productive forces commensurate with socialist society, the full satisfaction of the ever-growing material and cultural needs of the people, the achievement of complete victory of socialism and the building of a communist society.

Socialist society has all conditions and possibilities for the rapid and continuous development of the economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In socialist society a planned and balanced economic development is guaranteed by the State through a planned mobilization and use of all the nation's manpower and material resources and through a coordinated control and guidance of production, distribution, accumulation and consumption." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 31.)

In capitalist society where competition and anarchy of production prevail, production cannot grow steadily because the process of reproduction is periodically interrupted and much social labour wasted owing to economic crises. In socialist society, however, the rapid and continuous development of the economy is guaranteed by the state through a planned mobilization and use of all the nation's manpower and material resources and through a coordinated control and planned realization of production, distribution, accumulation and consumption.

As means of production are in the hands of the people, and all branches of the national economy and all enterprises are closely connected with each other by the community of their purposes and interests, our economy is developed rapidly in a planned and balanced way, and the new reserves and possibilities for production growth are continuously created, which guarantees a very high rate of economic development.

This potential of our socialist planned economy for production growth will always increase so long as the balance among the branches of the national economy is rationally maintained and the country's economy is coordinated well by strengthening the functions of the socialist state as an economic organizer and improving the economic management capacity of the functionaries.

Socialist economy has a great advantage in the creation and use of accumulation for extended reproduction. This advantage is an important guarantee for a high rate of production growth.

Since our state controls coordinatedly and carries out production and distribution, accumulation and consumption according to plan, it can rapidly increase the national income on the basis of the fast growth of production and allocate a larger amount of funds to accumulation while systematically improving the people's living standards, and thereby carry on socialist extended reproduction continuously at a high rate.

The steady, high rate of production growth in socialist society is also guaranteed by the planned and rapid development of technology.

In our country the state defines the right direction and ways of technological progress in keeping with the ripe requirements of development of the productive forces and develops technology according to plan, by making use of enormous potentialities offered by the socialist relations of production. This brings about the replacement of outmoded technology with a new one and then with a still newer one, and about the mechanization of manual labour and the further development of mechanization into semi-automation and then automation.

The steady growth of labour productivity through the planned development of technology firmly guarantees a high rate of production

growth over the whole period of building socialism and communism.

In socialist society, the people's high revolutionary zeal is the decisive factor in the continuous, rapid growth of production.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Also in socialist society the working people display a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative in their productive activities, since they work for their society and collective and for their own welfare as masters of the country." (Ibid., p. 31.)

The production process is a course of people's struggle for conquering nature; man is the most active and decisive factor in the development of production. Technology is developed by man, and machines are also made and worked by man. In other words, success in the struggle to transform society and nature depends, in the last analysis, on the ideological consciousness of people.

The better the Party and state of the working class fulfil their proper functions of carrying out the ideological revolution among the working people and eliminating the survivals of old ideologies from their minds, the more fully the working people display their enthusiasm and creative initiative for the development of production with a high consciousness and responsibility as the masters of the country.

The higher the ideological consciousness of the working people rises, the harder they work to raise their technological and cultural standards and to find reserves and possibilities for increase in production and the methods to rapidly develop production. In this way continued improvement and renovations take place in all aspects of economic management, organization of production and labour, and technical development.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the rapid and continuous growth of production is firmly guaranteed by using the potentials for economic development to the maximum in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As the functions of the State as economic organizer increase and the ideological consciousness of the working people grows in our country, the economy develops steadily at a high rate." (Ibid., pp. 31-32.)

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific elucidation of the law of development of socialist economy, and taught that the important guarantee for developing production steadily at a high rate in our country is to carry out the ideological and cultural revolutions and powerfully promote the technical revolution, by intensifying the dictatorship of the proletariat. And he has wisely led our state to increase in every way its functions as an economic organizer and vigorously push forward the three revolutions.

Firmly adhering to the *Juche*-oriented stand, the leader set up the Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance, the systems of socialist economic management, and introduced unified and detailed planning after the establishment of the socialist system, and thereby enhanced greatly the functions of the state as an economic organizer; and he steadfastly held to the principle of giving precedence to work with man, political work, in all activities, armed the entire Party members and all the working people firmly with the Party's lines and policies, and brought their inexhaustible wisdom and creative power into full play. He thus ensured a steady, high rate of economic development.

Our people brought about a great upsurge in socialist construction through the great Chollima movement in the early days of the Five-Year Plan when the internal and external enemies intensified subversive activities; in the period of the Seven-Year Plan, they maintained a high rate of economic development and splendidly fulfilled the historic task of socialist industrialization under the difficult condition of simultaneous construction of the economy and defences. They owed this entirely to the outstanding and wise guidance of the leader.

Having armed themselves firmly with the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea of the leader, our heroic working class and all other toiling people courageously overcame manifold difficulties and ordeals, maintained a great revolutionary upsurge in all fields of socialist economic construction and wrought world-startling miracles and renovations in succession, thus keeping up an unusually high rate of economic growth.

As a result, annual increase in our industrial production averaged 19.1 per cent over the entire period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970; the difficult and complex task of industrialization — which took the capitalist countries a full century or even a few centuries—was creditably accomplished in our country, in a short time of 14 years.

Holding aloft the torch of new technical innovation kindled by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our heroic working class worked hard, so that they have already surpassed the production level for the end of the Six-Year Plan in many fields of the national economy; they are now striving to fulfil and overfulfil assignments for this year, a decisive year in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan, before October 10.

Li Myong So

North-South Unity and Collaboration—the Only Way to Independent, Peaceful Reunification

The north-south Red Cross talks and the north-south joint statement paved the way to the establishment of new relations between north and south Korea.

Having long opposed each other because of the difference of systems, the north and south reached an agreement on uniting as a single nation, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system, and on solving the national reunification question peacefully on the principle of independence, and made it public. They agreed on uniting and collaborating in political, economic, cultural and military fields and in the spheres of social and external activities in order to radically improve their relations and promote the country's reunification, and formed the North-South Coordination Commission to perform that function.

Thus, a breach has been made in the barriers between the north and south and contacts and dialogue started between them; a way has been opened up for the Korean people to solve their internal affairs by themselves.

Such a change in the situation means that new bright prospects have been opened before our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country and a favourable phase brought in removing tension and preserving and consolidating peace in Korea.

A change in the relations between the north and south is due to the constant and sincere efforts of our people to realize independent national reunification.

It is a consistent policy followed by our Party and Government to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

Only by solving the reunification question independently without the interference of any outside forces can our people develop their country into a unified, independent, sovereign state, live in liberty as a homogeneous nation, completely free from the imperialist yoke, and can they maintain and consolidate peace in Korea.

This fundamental requirement was reflected in the basic principle of independent national reunification, which the north-south high-level talks established as the basis of the north-south joint statement at our proposal.

The idea underlying this principle is the great *Juche* idea that one must have complete political sovereignty.

As one must be fully independent if one is to enjoy an independent and creative life as the master of nature and society, free from all sorts of fetters, so a nation must be completely sovereign in order to become the master of its own destiny.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"For our people today there is no more pressing matter than to drive out foreign aggressors and establish national sovereignty throughout our country." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 10.)

When a nation fails to exercise its sovereignty and acts under others' pressure or at their directives, it is not an independent nation.

In order to restore complete national sovereignty, the Korean people should achieve independent national reunification.

It is impossible to establish national sovereignty throughout the country as long as it is divided into north and south.

Our people is a homogeneous nation of one blood, language, custom and culture that had lived on one and the same territory over a long historical period. It is quite obvious that such a nation cannot exercise complete sovereignty as long as it is artificially split into two owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of colonial enslavement.

As long as there is an outside interference and pressure in one half of the country due to territorial division, it is impossible to establish complete national sovereignty on a country-wide scale and achieve economic independence, the material basis of political independence.

The division prevents the Korean people from developing their national economy in a co-ordinated way and laying the solid foundations of an independent national economy throughout the country by organically combining industry in the north with agriculture in the south, underground resources in the north with industrial crops in the south, and techniques and experiences in the north with manpower in the south.

It also keeps them from developing their national culture as one unit and from joining their efforts in thwarting the aggressive policy of outside forces militarily and elevating their international prestige.

All this goes to prove that national reunification is an absolute must for the establishment of national sovereignty.

The establishment of national sovereignty on a country-wide scale requires the people in both halves of Korea to reject the interference of all outside forces and achieve national reunification independently by their united strength. This is the only way to settle the reunification question in accord with the national interests.

The rejection of all outside interferences is a prerequisite to the defence of national sovereignty.

For national reunification, the north and south should not depend on outside forces but unite and collaborate under the banner of national independence. This is the consistent position and line maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic.

North-south unity and collaboration is an inevitable process they must go through to settle the reunification question.

Since our country has been the main target of imperialist Asian aggression and the two different systems exist in the north and south, unity and collaboration is essential for the firm defence of the national interests, the improvement of the north-south relations and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Nothing will be settled by talks and agreement without unity and collaboration.

Unity and collaboration is also necessary to remove the present tension between two parts of Korea and maintain peace.

It is perfectly plain that if the north and south fail to achieve national unity and to promote co-operation and collaboration, the Koreans will not be able to end the division and solve the national reunification question in a peaceful way. This, needless to say, runs counter to our people's desire and the demand of the times.

Some people in south Korea describe the north-south talks held for the first time long after the country's division as something like confrontation and competition. They say that "confrontation without dialogue" must be a "confrontation with dialogue" and "competition without dialogue" a "competition with dialogue," and that only when south Korea establishes a "superiority" over the north in all fields by "building up strength," the dialogue will be "successful" and the reunification question will be solved.

This is what only those can say, who ignore deliberately the right methods for the settlement of the reunification question with a foul political motive to mislead the north-south relations.

We cannot but direct a special attention to the fact that recently south Korean high-ranking officials make such statements quite often in spite of their consent to the publication of the agreed item of the north-south joint statement and the agreement of the Co-chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission which provide for close north-south cooperation and collaboration.

They employ a double-dealing tactics; they give their approval to unity and collaboration when they have face-to-face talks with us, but they advocate confrontation and competition as soon as they turn their back from us. The question can never be solved by confrontation and competition.

The south Korean side's confrontation and competition with us mean the refusal of political unity transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system, and the rejection of economic cooperation, and mean continued armaments expansion.

They are obviously contrary to the requirements of the new situation created in our country after the publication of the north-south joint statement; they amount, in actuality, to returning to the tension between the north and south before the statement was made.

In a word, confrontation and competition are nothing but a refusal of the country's reunification and a call for its continued division.

It is quite foolish for the south Korean high-ranking officials to try to establish a "superiority" over us through confrontation and competition.

The present south Korean social system cannot rival the excellent socialist system of the northern half, which has two stages more advanced than it in social development.

The south Korean economy, dependent on foreign monopoly capital, cannot catch up with the socialist economy in the northern half, which develops steadily at a high rate according to plan.

It is absolutely reckless that the south Korean side tries to "build up strength" to meet our powerful defence potential. Confrontation and competition will bring it nothing good. They will only prolong the country's division. It is as plain as print who should be blamed for evil consequences therefrom.

Our reunification question, in its nature, is not a question of struggle for superiority or contest for victory.

To strive for superiority is neither a way to the peaceful settlement of our nation's domestic affairs nor a way to reunification.

In order to improve the north-south relations and promote the reunification cause, both sides should not be antagonistic but collaborate; they must not compete but unite. Only unity and collaboration is helpful to the smooth progress of the dialogue and the successful settlement of the reunification problem.

Though the north and south have the differences of social system, ideology and political view, there cannot be two opinions about reunifying the country, restoring broken national ties and developing the country in a co-ordinated way in the interest of the nation.

Such identity of views offers an objective possibility for unity and collaboration in spite of the differences of system, ideology and political view between the north and south.

In fact, the north-south joint statement stipulates many-sided exchanges between the north and south to rejoin the severed national ties, promote mutual understanding and achieve an independent, peaceful reunification; the North-South Co-ordination Commission has it as its function for both sides to unite and collaborate in different domains.

There is no reason whatsoever, therefore, for the north and south not to unite and collaborate.

Our side has already proposed time and again jointly to develop and use the underground resources and fishing grounds of the northern half and to conduct irrigation projects in south Korea and effect cooperation and exchange between the north and south in the fields of science, culture, art and sports.

We have also suggested that both sides cut their armed forces and stop arms race in order to dispel misunderstanding and mistrust caused by the division, radically improve their relations and create a favourable atmosphere for solving the national reunification question.

The realization of these proposals will undoubtedly do much towards the unified development of the national economy and culture and open another phase in the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea and the furtherance of the country's peaceful reunification.

If the north and south unite and collaborate in different domains, misunderstanding and mistrust will be removed and mutual understanding will be promoted. Then the forces of our homogeneous nation will greatly increase and our people's spirit of national independence and national pride rise considerably, and they will be able to reunify their homeland by themselves and create a new history of our reunified and prosperous country.

People who truly treasure the destiny of the country and the nation and want to put an early end to the tragic national split and achieve the reunification, will not oppose unity and collaboration.

Refusing to receive even minor economic cooperation from us, the south Korean authorities conclude a fishery agreement with other country, buy iron ore from foreign countries, negotiate with other country about the "development" of south Korean agriculture and introduce foreign monopoly capital under the pretext of "advancing" the economy.

There is economic potential for developing the south Korean economy in the north. Nevertheless, they depend upon foreign monopoly capital. This is neither the attitude of those who want to solve the question on the strength of our nation nor the way of settling the question. Dependence upon foreign monopoly capital can never help develop the economy, and, on the contrary, will only place it under the fuller control of that capital.

It will also have a negative effect on the country's reunification. Historical experience shows that economic dependence brings about political subordination and produces a serious result of spelling national ruin.

The short cut to reunification is to refrain from advocating confrontation and competition between the north and south, work out the methods of cooperation and collaboration and take practical measures for carrying them into effect without delay.

There are a series of problems to be settled jointly by the north and south for the improvement of their relations and the acceleration of national reunification. Without unity, cooperation and collaboration, therefore, both sides will never be able to get out of the present situation.

Today, long after the publication of the north-south joint statement, there is not any satisfactory improvement yet in the north-south relations.

If the south Korean authorities truly hope for peaceful reunification, they should not follow the path of dependence on outside forces, confrontation and division, but go the road of unity and reunification, sharing their destiny with the nation.

Ryu Gye Hwan

Impressive Progress in Railway Electrification

The electrification of railways has progressed fast in our country; main trunk lines have gone over to electric traction. We see now on the railroads electric locomotives produced with our own efforts, techniques and equipment and materials.

Whenever our people see "Red Flag" electric locomotives running at their top speed, they think of the great concern shown by the fatherly leader for the development of railway since liberation, with a far-reaching plan to electrify railways, the artery of the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to improve railway technical equipment, extend the traffic capacity and reduce transport costs, we should electrify the railways in our country which is abundant with electric resources. The future development of railway transport in our country is its switchover to electric traction."

This policy advanced by the leader mirrors his profound concern for rapidly developing railway transport by an effective use of our country's natural resources, emancipating our railway workers from hard labour as early as possible and making the people's life more convenient and cultural.

The leader has given the people concrete guidance in, and paid steady attention to, the introduction of electric traction. In 1948 electrification projects were successfully completed in a short time of 70 days in the Yangdok-Chonsong section of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, a trunk line connecting the east and west coasts of our country, and in the Kaego-Koin section, which has many steep gradients, of the Manpo line. This was the first brilliant achievement our working class scored in their efforts to materialize the leader's far-reaching plan for railway electrification.

It was shortly after the start of electric traction. In July 1949, the leader personally went to the Koin railway station and mounted an electric locomotive. Crossing the steep Kuhyon-ryong ridge together with the engine driver, the leader said in detail that the country's railways should switch over to electric traction and engine drivers should play the role of a master in this work.

Even during the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the leader, busy carrying out the heavy task of leading our people to victory, saw to it that vigorous preparations were made for electrification of railways after the victorious war.

Survey for railway electrification and training of technical personnel progressed and new rolling stock and other traffic equipment producing centers started to come into being.

The leader's far-reaching plan to electrify the country's railways entered upon its full-scale implementation after the ceasefire.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the railway electrification as one of the important tasks of the post-war rehabilitation and construction of the national economy at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in August, 1953 and stressed again this matter in his report to the Third Party Congress held in April 1956.

One month passed. One day the leader went to the Yangdok station and got on an electric locomotive. He highly praised the workers there for having restored creditably that locomotive destroyed seriously by brutal bombings of U.S. imperialism in the war. He instructed that as steam locomotives were invented in the days of the industrial revolution, electric locomotives should be massproduced for the switchover to electric traction. He, defining the stages of railway electrification, told to electrify first those sections having steep gradients, and to complete them in the near future. Boundlessly faithful to the leader's teachings our working class displayed a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative in discharging this worthwhile and honourable task.

In 1959 the fatherly leader gave the on-the-spot guidance to the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory. Now its workers all put their shoulders to the production of electric engines by their own efforts with domestic equipment and materials. As they tackled for the first time such arduous work, many a bottleneck and hardship cropped up one after another. But, afire with an adamant resolve to carry out at any cost the leader's teaching on boldly turning out an electric locomotive, they succeeded in manufacturing a fine locomotive, an expression of their intense loyalty to him, in a short time of a year.

On the significant day, the birthday of the first electric engine, the leader visited the factory to see the trial product. He grasped greasy hands of the workers, praised them highly that they, too, smashed mysticism about technique, and named the first locomotive "Red Flag," an absolutely revolutionary and honourable title.

The "Red Flag" electric locomotive is a symbol of the revolutionary mettle of our people who are vigorously marching, with revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, toward the ultimate victory of the revolution along the road indicated by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Railway electrification has made prodigious progress in the period of the Seven-Year Plan whose cardinal task was socialist industrialization in the country.

Our railway constructors completed electrification of the 200 km.-line between Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and a border city of Sinuiju in a short time of half a year and then introduced electric traction on the Pyongyang-Chongjin line. As a result, 1,000 kilometers, in total, of some sections plus these major trunk lines have switched over to electric traction.

The brilliant successes our people have achieved in railway electrification under the outstanding guidance of the leader opened up an epochal phase in the technological reconstruction of our national economy and development of the country's railway transport.

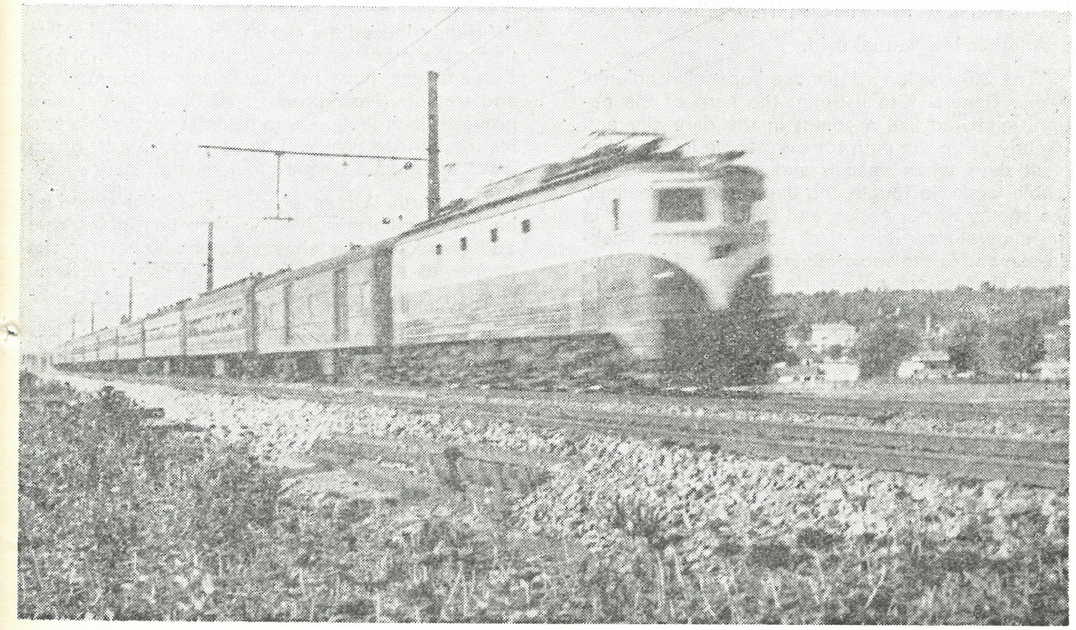
Thanks to railway electrification, railway transport capacity has been doubled, consumption of fuel reduced to one-fifth, a lot of manpower saved and culture in transport remarkably raised.

The successes achieved in electrifying railways were great and yet its prospect is brighter.

In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea convened in November 1970 and in his historic speech at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held last year, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set foth the programmatic tasks to push ahead with new railway project dynamically and continue to electrify branch lines, relying on modern technology, in keeping with the rapid development of the national economy.

Our railwaymen will creditably accomplish these militant tasks and thus add fresh glory to themselves, as the revolutionary soldiers boundlessly faithful to the fatherly leader.

An electric locomotive "Red Flag" manufactured by our workers is now on the track of our socialist country



South Korean People Staunchly Fight On, Boundlessly Respecting the Beloved Leader

The south Korean people have boundless love and respect for Marshal Kim Il Sung, regarding him as their great leader, as the sun of the nation, and are full of a firm determination to be single-heartedly faithful to him.

A young intellectual expressed his deepest respect for the leader:

"Marshal Kim Il Sung is really the great leader and father of the Korean people. He has devoted himself entirely to the cause of national liberation and freedom of the people for half a century. He drove out the Japanese imperialists from our country and has brought a happy life to our compatriots who were once ill-clad and hunger-stricken. The leader of the Korean people is no other than Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Another intellectual said:

"The 36-year-long Japanese imperialist colonial rule.... General Kim Il Sung, the hero of the nation, appeared like a comet in the dark sky and brightly lit up the path for our people in the grimmest days when despair and sorrow seized our whole land. He fought the Japanese imperialists, the enemy of our nation and traitor to history, in the snowstorm-ridden thick forests of Mt. Paekdu-san and in the snow-covered wilds of Manchuria to liberate our nation. He is really the sun of our nation, beacon light, and the source of strength for our people."

The great *Juche* idea which Comrade Kim Il Sung created in the course of exploring the road of revolution and construction and its indestructible vitality deepen the respect of the south Korean people for him.

A south Korean inhabitant said:

"I was deeply impressed by the *Juche* idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung. I think that the north owes its prosperity of today to the *Juche* idea that one should depend not on others but on oneself for settling everything.... From the different realities of the north and south, I have realized that Marshal Kim Il Sung gives correct leadership to the people and carries on a good government."

An intellectual proudly said:

"I have read many foreign books, and have learned that no other nations in the world have ever followed such a policy as north Korea adopted in a difficult situation, a policy of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture. This policy charted by Marshal Kim Il Sung is quite original. In particular, his great *Juche* idea applied in all fields is a priceless treasure for our nation."

An inhabitant remarked with pride:

"Happy indeed are the Korean people who live under the guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung. We Koreans can now produce electric locomotives and tractors. How proud it is! Such impressive progress is entirely due to his wise leadership and his *Juche* idea. We will be able to do everything if we are guided by his great revolutionary idea."

The south Korean people are highly proud of having Marshal Kim Il Sung, who has lofty virtue and character and shows paternal care for the people, as their leader, as the sun of the nation.

They extol his lofty virtue:

"There are many countries and leaders in the world. But we have never heard of such a leader as Marshal Kim Il Sung who looks after every aspect of the people's life. His love for the people is deeper than the oceans and higher than the mountains."

A south Korean expressed his deep respect for the leader:

"Marshal Kim Il Sung visits fishermen at dawn to chat with them and calls on farmers to acquaint himself with their living conditions with a paternal care. And he considers what the state should do to make their work easy and their life bountiful, and takes immediately necessary measures.... Marshal Kim Il Sung is indeed the father and leader of the people."

The south Korean people were quite delighted at the news that Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in December last year.

A certain Choe living in Suwon said:

"General Kim Il Sung's government is really for us people. I whole-heartedly support it. It is quite natural that the people should elect him President because he carries on such a good government. He is the President of all Korea. I shouted to myself time and again 'Long live President Kim Il Sung!'"

A fisherman in Kyonggi Province noted:

"It is only right that Marshal Kim Il Sung should be the supreme leader and President of our nation, for he has instituted a constitution for the toiling people and carries on a good government for them. His election as President is not only a joy of the people in the north. It is a great event of historic significance for our whole nation."

As their trust in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is so deep and their loyalty to him is so intense, the south Korean people can fight on unyieldingly and confidently, talking proudly about him even in the forests of bayonets and loudly shouting "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" in prisons and on the gallows.

"Man is immortal when he makes the leader's idea the creed of his life. Otherwise, he is a dead man without faith. This is the sum-total of my life. How happy I shall be at this moment, if I have the right to say to my country I have done for my life something to show that I have lived and fought upon the leader's ideology! I am well aware that happiness lies not in having a great wealth or a palatial mansion but in fighting as a faithful soldier of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation. To have this happiness, I will fight for a few more hours until my execution.... I would like to conclude by shouting together with my comrades 'Long live General Kim Il Sung!'"

This is what a revolutionary stated just before his execution. And this is not only a faith of one south Korean revolutionary.

In the enemy's murderous court a peasant in Kyonggi Province declared:

"Though ours is a family whose five successive generations had been hired hands, no one else had given us land. It is only General Kim Il Sung who gave us land. So I follow him. How, then, can it be a crime that I praised our leader!"

Today the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people follow their leader Marshal Kim Il Sung with boundless respect and deep love as the sunflower does the sun, and fight on stubbornly in adversity to carry into effect his teachings, ready to give their lives for the leader.

No amount of fascist repression on the part of the enemy can smother the south Korean people's utmost respect and love for and loyalty to the leader, for it is mounting with an irresistible force.

The south Korean people, armed with the great *Juche* idea of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, are vigorously fighting on, looking up to him as the sun of our nation. The day will surely come when they will achieve national reunification and live a happy life under the tender care of their beloved leader.

FRONT COVER: Workers at the Chollima Mangyongdae Machine-tool Factory keep achieving admirable results in production through collective innovation movement, helping and leading each other forward, in order to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution. Photo shows a skilled worker passing on technique to a newcomer

Photo by Pak Yong Hwan

U.S. Imperialism—Main Obstacle to Korean Reunification

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Having turned south Korea into their colony and military base and driven south Korean society into the depths of ruin, the U.S. imperialists are constantly threatening peace in Korea by aggravating tension. They are obstructing the reunification of our country by resorting to all sorts of sinister schemes." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 403.)

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have pursued the policy of aggression and war since their occupation of south Korea, and are now going against the tide of the time and new developments in Korea with an aggressive ambition of perpetuating Korea's division, keeping south Korea as their permanent colony and occupying the whole of Korea through another war of aggression.

The north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and north-south contacts and talks have opened up a new phase in Korean reunification.

The North-South Co-ordination Commission concretized the agreed items of the joint statement; it reached an important agreement on improving the north-south relations and conducting co-operation and collaboration between north and south in all fields of politics, economy, culture, military affair and foreign relations in order to solve the reunification question.

All the Korean people as well as the people all over the world warmly support and welcome this and sincerely hope to see the agreed points faithfully executed for the early achievement of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification, following developments in Korea with keen interest.

But, the U.S. imperialists are hindering our country's independent reunification in every way; they are trying to let Koreans fight Koreans, sowing discord and antagonism between north and south.

Now unable to find an excuse for their occupation of south Korea, they are madly seeking to cook up "two Koreas" and keep south Korea as their colony and military base and to make "Koreans fight Koreans" by instigating the south Korean authorities and attain their aggressive end.

Pretending to support and welcome north-south talks and the north-south joint statement, they are baring their intention to perpetuate their military occupation and colonial domination of south Korea and provoke a new war in Korea. They say that they "will observe the commitments to south Korea though the north-south talks are in progress," that they "are not going to cut" their aggressive troops occupying south Korea, and that they "will continue to push forward the five-year plan for the modernization of the south Korean army."

Nixon, boss of U.S. imperialism, prattled that they "will do everything to faithfully fulfil" their aggressive "commitments in order to defend south Korea"; ex-U.S. Defence Secretary Laird babbled that they "will continue to give military aid to south Korea."

In fact, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have brought into south Korea various war means and lethal weapons such as planes, warships, tanks, artillery pieces and rifles according to the aggressive "Nixon doctrine" even after the publication of the north-south joint statement.

Stepping up the "modernization" of the south Korean army, they stage more frequently military exercises including "guided-missile launching exercise," thus aggravating tension in Korea.

They go on with their grave provocations; they send altitude scout planes and other military planes into the territorial air of our side, illegally bring into the Demilitarized Zone various weapons and combat equipment, fire rifles and guns at our side, and infiltrate their armed spies into our area.

They are also hard at work to use the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism for obstructing Korean reunification.

These criminal acts are an intolerable challenge to the Korean people desirous of peace in Korea and her independent, peaceful reunification as well as to the people the world over who support and encourage them.

All this proves that the U.S. imperialists cunningly employ a double-dealing tactics: they "welcome" in word Korea's peaceful reunification but, in deed, they fan antagonism, seek to perpetuate her division and instigate the south Korean bellicose elements advocating the "reunification by prevailing over communism" to ignite another war in Korea.

Under the manipulation of their masters, the south Korean authorities are clamouring for the "reunification by prevailing over communism," opposing independent, peaceful reunification; they are fanning antagonism and confrontation, rejecting national unity and aggravating tension between north and south.

Pleading with the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their permanent occupation of south Korea, they are stepping up war preparations, turning down our proposal for stopping arms race and cutting war production and armed forces as an expression of mutual trust.

They ship into south Korea different kinds of lethal weapons and operational equipment of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and stage almost every day military exercises with the northern half as a hypothetical enemy, saying that they "must make full war preparations" and "secure a superiority in strength for the coming showdown."

They conducted the "naval exercise" at the very beginning of this year, which was followed by the extremely provocative "winter mobile exercise of the special units" and the south Korea-wide "civilian anti-air raid exercise."

This is a wanton violation of the agreements of both sides and a criminal action aggravating the tension in Korea and laying an obstacle in the way of peaceful reunification.

All developments in south Korea clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the author of tension in our country, the vicious enemy who hampers the independent, peaceful reunification of our country in every way and a war maniac obsessed by aggressive ambition.

Korean reunification is an internal affair of rejoining national ties cut owing to the artificial territorial division, and brooks no outside interference.

It is a prerequisite to the independent, peaceful reunification of our country to put an end to the colonial enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism towards south Korea and withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from there.

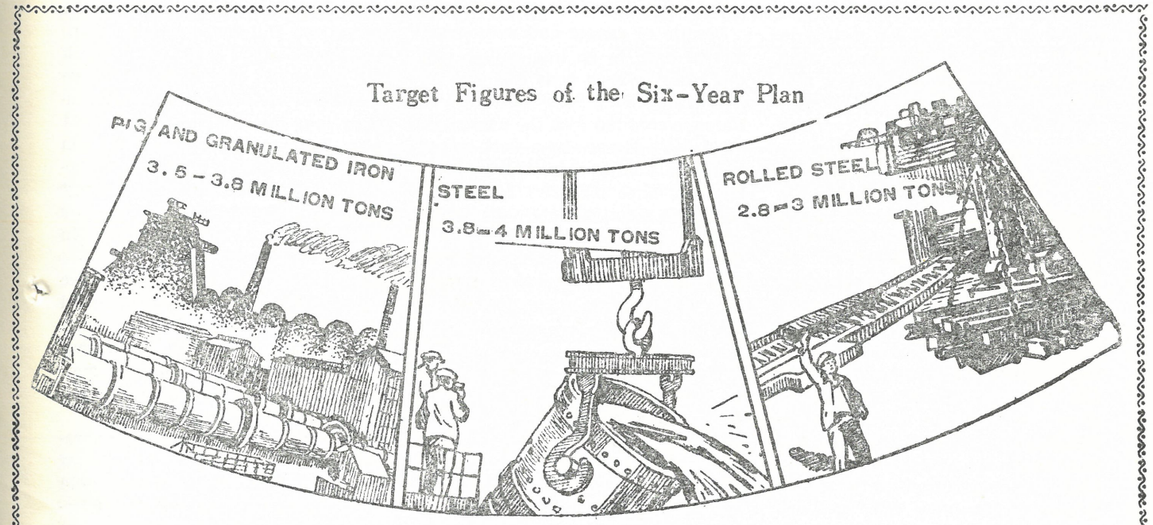
There can be no excuse or ground for the U.S. imperialists to stay on in south Korea, now that the north-south joint statement was made public, both sides agreed upon refraining from using force against the other side and upon attaining the reunification peacefully on the principle of independence and great national unity.

To reunify the country peacefully by the united strength of the north and south without outside interference according to the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification is the irresistible unanimous desire of the Korean people.

The entire Korean people are vigorously struggling to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of their country, rallied firmly as one around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They will never tolerate the reckless aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the reality, stop their interference in our internal affairs, give up their foolish attempt to attain their aggressive end by making the "Koreans fight Koreans," and get out of south Korea at once.

Pak Song Gon



South Korea's Coal Mines — A Hell

Now the working people live in misery and want in south Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as regard to the miserable life of the south Korean workers:

"The workers are forced to work 10-18 hours a day, while their wages are less than one-third of what they need to meet minimum costs of living."

Generally miserable is the life of the toiling people in south Korea. Worse still is the plight of workers, miners in particular.

Now colliers do backbreaking labour at hellish hewing faces but live worse than a dog.

At the majority of coal mines workers hew coal with picks and carry it on their backs. In most of coal mines, their roof is not supported. This is the real condition of south Korea's collieries.

A south Korean paper wrote about this:

"Only four people—three miners and a superintendent—are working at the Hachong pit, Hwangji Mine, Changsong town, Samchok county, Kangwon Province. This pit is 60 metres in length and 1.5 metres in height, so that they have to walk with a stoop there. Colliers hew coal with picks and shovels and stagger out of the pit all of a sweat, carrying coal on their backs. Then coal is carried by rear-cars to the coal yard. Twelve people cut 20 tons of coal a day in shifts. Picks, shovels, three metal hand lamps and two rear-cars are all that they use."

The paper lamented: "In all collieries coal-diggers cannot keep their eyes open because of coal dust filling hewing and tunnelling faces. Everywhere they can hear props creak. The pit is pitch-dark, and its roof is so low that they have to curve their backs like a buttonhook lest their heads should bump against it.... They are always exposed to mortal dangers—sudden top falls or emission of dangerous gases. During work some colliers keep sand or scobs on beams and know impending accidents from them falling from the beams. Others seek peace of mind in posters or the service for the mountain god.

"Coal-carrying boxes, rear-cars and the primitive way of thinking of the mine owners who place coal above lives of colliers always cast a cloud on the faces of hard-working coal miners."

This is the real state of hewing and tunnelling faces where the south Korean colliers toil.

Recently, the south Korean publications protested:

"'Safety is ensured 30 per cent,' a safety engineer at a colliery frankly said. 'If I instruct to take safety measures, it is, in fact, tantamount to stopping coal mining operation. The authorities, too, connive at that fact.'

"Accidents such as top fall, cave-in and collapse occur frequently because the coal mine owners use pillars below the mark or violate regulations in propping to reduce working expenses.

"Colliers always carry their lives in their hands but mine owners do not take safety measures for money-making. This situation must be remedied at once."

Despite of danger and exhaustion, miners have to go into hellish pits every day to keep body and soul together and retain their jobs as south Korea is crowded with the unemployed. A day's absence from work means for them a day's starvation of their families, since they live from hand to mouth.

South Korean society makes the rich and privileged people lead a plentiful life but provides miners with nothing but exhausting labour and death, which are their lot and "freedom."

The south Korean colliers, despite of their fatiguing toil fraught with danger, live in poverty and hunger owing to double and treble exploitation and plunder.

They draw starvation wages which are quite often in arrears for a few months or paid in form of voucher instead of money.

The south Korean publications exposed the criminal acts by vicious mine owners who make the life of miners from bad to worse by delaying so often the payment of their wages:

"At mines wages are usually paid after a few months.

"Delayed payment compels miners to buy consumer goods on credit, paying 20-30 per cent higher prices or even to purchase unnecessary articles."

Double and treble exploitation and plunder only worsen the conditions of colliers and increase their misfortunes and hardships.

A south Korean paper introduced a story about a family of coal miners that struggles to keep the wolf from the door:

"Old Ryu moved to the Hyolam Coal Mine in Hwangji ri, Changsong town, Samchok county, from a farm village in Sosan, South Chungchong Province ten years ago. He built a shack by a pit. He had a large family, wife Choe Song Sun and four sons and two daughters. They suffered hell, skipping meals or taking grass porridge. They strove in every way to make money and leave there.

"In the wake of his father, the second son Hui Hwan took a job as a collier. Soon the eldest son Hui Dok was demobbed and started to drive coal car at the mine. The eldest daughter Jong Hwa dressed coal in night shifts for three years. The third son Hui Wung finished a school and became a miner as well. The youngest daughter Jong Hui did coal-dressing for some time to help her family in earning bread.

"The whole family—father, three sons and two daughters—worked hard in forlorn hope of making money and leaving there. The year before last the eldest daughter married Li Gun O, a miner, who helped this family.

"But their only hope was frustrated; on May 21 the year before last a mine car derailed and ran over old Ryu, who died on the spot. The miserable death of the householder was a thunderbolt to this family.

"Worse still, the youngest daughter found herself bedridden last summer. Some people said that she suffered from myelitis but uncertain was her disease. Anyhow the lower half of her body was paralyzed. The third son Hui Wung was drafted into the army.

"Hui Dok, however, did not give up his determination to make money to leave there.

"The family went on exhausting labour. Before elder brother came home from work, younger brother went to the mine for the next shift. Sometimes they would wave hands to each other on the way, spending a week without sitting together in their house. The elder brother was very sorry for his younger brother when he had to wake him for the night shift; the brother-in-law was painful to see his wife's brother back from night work."

Such is not the only case with this family. In south Korea all the collier's family — father, mother and sons and daughters—must have to do work to earn a living. But poverty, starvation, misfortunes and hardships never leave them.

Recently a serious economic crisis has driven small and medium collieries into acute financial difficulty and ruined many of them. As a result, wage payment is delayed longer or more and more colliers are dismissed.

Sometime ago it was reported that the "Taehan Coal Corporation" decided to turn off more than 15,000 colliers without delay. In its wake, another sad news reached us that many collieries in Kangwon Province in south Korea were submerged and tens of thousands of colliers and their families lost their means of livelihood.

As is clear from the sad lot of the colliers, the freedom of the toiling masses in south Korea, if any, is a "freedom" of being exploited and starving to death.

Choe Ryong Sik

To Strengthen Solidarity between International Revolutionary Forces Is Essential Requirement of Development of World Revolution

The thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on strengthening the solidarity between the international revolutionary forces is an integral part of the great strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle laid down by him; it fully reflects the lawful requirement of the development of the world revolutionary movement and embodies in an all-round way the revolutionary idea that individual countries should carry out both their national duty and international duty faithfully.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Just as the forces of capital are international, so the liberation struggle of the peoples has an international character. The revolutionary movements in individual countries are national movements, and at the same time, constitute part of the world revolution. The revolutionary struggles of the peoples in all countries support and complement each other and join together in one current of world revolution." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 239.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung clarifies the international character of the liberation struggle of the peoples, the correlation between the revolutionary movements in individual countries and the world revolutionary movement and the necessity of strengthening the solidarity between the international revolutionary forces.

It is the essential requirement of the development of the world revolutionary movement to strengthen the solidarity between the international revolutionary forces.

The revolutionary struggles of the world peoples to break the chains of internationally-allied capital assume an international character for the community of their goals and interests.

International capital allies itself as a force with a wild ambition of dominating the world and tries to stamp out the revolutionary movements of all peoples in the world.

The revolutionary struggle to crush the internationally-allied forces of capital, therefore, is a struggle for the common interests of the peoples of the countries under the yoke of capital and the peoples of all countries in the world.

When the forces of international capital are weakened and its foundations are destroyed by

the united struggle of all the revolutionary peoples in the world, the victory in the revolutionary struggle of the peoples under the yoke of capital will be hastened and the revolutionary movements of the peoples in all countries of the world will move ahead forcefully.

When all revolutionary forces of the world are linked up by close ties of solidarity and join their strength on an international scale can the international revolutionary forces beat down the allied forces of international capital successfully with a greater might. Only then, all peoples of the world can attain successfully the common goal to put an end to all manner of exploitation and oppression on the globe and build a new, prosperous world.

The revolutionary movements of the world peoples to build a new, prosperous world against international capital go on in a close connection and have the relationship of supporting and complementing each other. The international support of the socialist countries and the working class of the capitalist countries facilitates the victory in the liberation struggle of the peoples in colonies; the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in colonial and dependent countries weakens the imperialist forces to create favourable international circumstances for socialist construction in the socialist countries and the revolutionary movement of the working class in capitalist countries.

It is, therefore, an important guarantee of the development of the world revolution for the socialist countries, the national-liberation forces and all other revolutionary forces of the world including the working class of the capitalist countries to strengthen international solidarity in close unity.

Accordingly, for the international revolutionary forces to strengthen solidarity between themselves is the essential requirement of the revolutionary struggles in all countries which are at different stages in the development of revolution, irrespective of those countries which have already emerged victorious from revolution or those countries which are not yet triumphant in revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches that for the international revolutionary forces to strengthen solidarity is an important factor in winning the final victory in the revolution especially for peoples in power.

Those individual countries which are triumphant in revolution in the encirclement of international capital cannot be free from the danger of imperialist aggression and the restoration of capitalism until communism is realized on a world-wide scale.

If the peoples in power are to attain the ultimate victory of revolution, they, while increasing in every way their own revolutionary forces, must get solid support from other detachments of the world socialist revolution and strengthen true internationalist solidarity with the working class of all lands and the oppressed peoples of the whole world.

When peoples in power knit such strong ties of solidarity can they successfully smash the subversive activities of the imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces and powerfully push ahead the revolution in their countries, and promote the victory of the revolution in other countries and create favourable international circumstances for the final victory of revolution.

To strengthen solidarity between the international revolutionary forces, therefore, is essential for ensuring the smooth development of the revolutionary struggle of those peoples who have seized power in the encirclement of international capital and winning the ultimate victory of the revolution.

Our age urgently requires the international revolutionary forces to strengthen solidarity especially to dash the aggression and war policies of the U.S.-led imperialists successfully.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung says, the U.S.-led imperialists fear the united strength of the world revolutionary forces more than everything else. That is why they are trying a thousand and one ways to obstruct the unity of the world revolutionary forces and divide and destroy them one by one.

The U.S. imperialists are working in every way particularly to cause discord and antagonism between the socialist countries, the leading force of the world revolutionary movement, to undermine their unity and cohesion and weaken the international revolutionary forces.

Therefore, only when the international revolutionary forces strengthen their militant solidarity and unite as one can they foil with a decisively superior strength the U.S. imperialists' strategy of beating the revolutionary forces one by one and push ahead forcefully the world revolutionary movement.

It is one of important strategic problems in

promoting powerfully the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at present and hastening its victory for the international revolutionary forces to strengthen their solidarity.

The thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the international revolutionary forces strengthening their solidarity embodies fully his out-and-out revolutionary stand of carrying out both the national and international revolutionary duties faithfully.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Only a person who is boundlessly faithful to his country's revolution can remain loyal to the revolutionary cause of the international working class, and only a true internationalist can become a true patriot. The national and international duties of the working class are one and the same." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 398.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches, the revolutions in individual countries are national revolutions and at the same time, constitute part of the world revolution.

The world revolution is the sum-total of the revolutionary struggles in individual countries.

Without intensifying and developing revolutions in individual countries the promotion of the world revolution is impossible. The revolutionary movements in individual countries cannot be accelerated successfully without advancing the world revolution.

Individual countries, therefore, must conduct their own revolution and construction well and, on this basis, make energetic efforts to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. Only by so doing can they make a substantial contribution to the international revolutionary movement and assist effectively the revolutionary struggles in other countries. If one, resting content with successes in the revolution in one's country, remains indifferent to the revolutions in other countries, is it impossible dynamically to push ahead the world revolution as a whole and make revolution well in one's country.

Only when the working classes in individual countries carry out both their national duty and international duty well can they promote greatly the revolutions in their countries and the world revolution and make the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces really solid.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches that if all countries are to be faithful to their national and international duties, they should combine properly independence with the principle of internationalism.

This is important because today many countries carry on the revolutionary struggles in different circumstances. When one maintains independence is it possible to carry out successfully the revolution in one's country by one's own strength and assist the revolution in other countries effectively. And when one sticks to the principle of proletarian internationalism can one strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

Independence is the important requirement of proletarian internationalism and the latter is the basis of international solidarity. Accordingly, to strengthen independence is to be most faithful to proletarian internationalism and proletarian internationalism becomes solid when it is combined with independence.

The thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the international revolutionary forces strengthening solidarity also embodies fully his steadfast anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches that to intensify the struggle against U.S. imperialism broad anti-U.S. forces must be mobilized on an international scale to take an anti-U.S. common action and form an anti-U.S. united front.

The strategic line of Comrade Kim Il Sung on all the revolutionary forces of the world strengthening international solidarity, united under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, is of great importance in furthering the total disintegration of the U.S.-led imperialist system on the globe and hastening the victory in individual countries' revolutions and the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party and people... should make every effort to promote the revolutionary movement in the world and develop close ties with it, while strengthening and developing our own

internal revolutionary forces in every way." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 497.)

This teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reflects clearly the consistent principled stand of our Party in strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

The Korean revolution is part of the world revolution and the nation-wide triumph of the Korean revolution depends largely on whether or not we increase the revolutionary forces in north and south Korea and win stronger solidarity of the international revolutionary forces.

The stronger international solidarity of the world peoples with our people means greater international support for and sympathy with our revolutionary cause and renders it possible to further isolate the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their stooges and create a favourable international climate for the development of our revolution.

Stronger solidarity of the international revolutionary forces is one of important factors in fulfilling our immediate task— driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea and accomplishing the national-liberation revolution, removing tension from Korea and achieving the peaceful reunification of our country.

That is why in the domain of international relations our Party and people under the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung have invariably adhered to the unshakable principle and stand of defending the unity of the socialist countries and the cohesion of the international communist movement, developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with the newly-independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, supporting the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement of the tri-continental peoples and the revolutionary movements of the peoples in all countries and fighting for world peace and the progress of humanity against the aggression and war policies of imperialism.

Under the sagacious guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people have made every effort to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, with the result that international solidarity with our revolution is increasing day by day.

Today we have a large number of revolutionary comrades and friends everywhere in the world and international support for our revolution is growing stronger from day to day.

This is a brilliant fruition of the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the domain of international relations and has created favourable international circumstances for the socialist construction and national reunification cause in our country.

Today the socialist countries and many other countries of the world have united under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and international support for those countries fighting against imperialism is getting stronger and more extensive.

Faithful to the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people will, as ever, strive to unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, actively support the revolutionary struggle of the world progressive people and further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship with them.

Pak Song Un

Infiltration of Japanese Monopoly Capital into South Korea and Its Evil Effects

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Japan's reactionary ruling circles started their full-scale economic infiltration into south Korea after manufacturing the criminal 'ROK-Japan treaty.' They are frantically working to reduce south Korea again into their complete colony, stepping up political and military infiltration in step with the economic infiltration." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 37.)

After the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan treaty," the Japanese militarists began their full-scale economic infiltration into south Korea. They are now reducing south Korea to a field for the investment of Japanese monopoly capital and its market.

The Japanese monopolies, taking advantage of the economic lag of south Korea, crept into it under the signboard of "economic cooperation" and "aid" and have established their foothold of aggression.

Through over 200 trading houses set up in Seoul and other parts of south Korea, they are carrying on aggressive activities.

According to official data, their capital investments amounted to 540 million dollars as of July 1970. They control 100 per cent of the bonded processing industry, 70 per cent of ship repairing and 100 per cent of aluminium industry and the supply of equipment and raw and other materials to power, building-materials and chemical industries.

The Japanese financial groups such as the Mitsubishi Bank and the Tokyo Bank are financing Japan's monopoly companies and trading houses in south Korea for their smooth business.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists are madly turning south Korea into their market. After the manufacturing of the "ROK-Japan treaty," their commodity export to south Korea increased in volume year after year. In 1969, it was 7 times as against 1964.

Today Japanese commodities assume the largest proportion—more than 40 per cent—of goods of foreign make in south Korea.

Under the name of "technical cooperation," Japanese monopoly capital has penetrated into all branches of south Korea's economy to place key branches under its control technically, make that economy more dependent on it and intensify exploitation and plunder.

The Japanese monopolies introduced more than 100 techniques into the south Korean economy between 1965 and 1969, which accounted for over 70 per cent of the total foreign techniques applied in south Korea.

They are scheming to put the south Korean economy under their control by penetrating into south Korea in the name of "economic cooperation." They are hatching a plot to link up the area south of Pohang, where 70 per cent of the south Korean industries are concentrated, with the Kansai economic sphere of Japan, establish a "sphere of south Korea-Japan economic cooperation," and thereby draw this area into the Japanese economic sphere and seize it.

The establishment of the so-called "Masan free export area" at the end of 1969 is one salient example.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists are now trying more frantically to seize completely the key branches of the south Korean economy, clamouring arrogantly and openly that south Korea "must be dragged into the Japanese economic sphere."

They have obtained the privilege of direct investment in south Korea without any restriction, and are making large-scale direct and joint investments more openly, reducing gradually "loans" for economic penetration.

According to data, in 1969 the amount of the direct and joint investments by the Japanese monopoly capitalists in south Korea increased 22.5 times compared with 1965. The amount has now surpassed that of U.S. monopoly capital and is the largest.

This clearly shows how zealously the Japanese monopoly capitalists are working to subjugate the south Korean economy by infiltrating into it.

The penetration of Japanese monopoly capital into south Korea ruins medium and small enterprises, weak in foundation, in large numbers, deprives the handicraftsmen and small marchants of means of living, and increases the unemployed rapidly.

The Japanese monopolies are ruthlessly exploiting workers at scores of south Korean medium and small enterprises under their control in the name of predatory "bonded processing trade," which is the means of exploiting cheap labour in south Korea. The Mitsubishi Financial Combine, for example, pays south Korean workers less than one-fourth of wages of the Japanese workers.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists force the south Korean workers to work 12-14 hours a day.

In the south Korean countryside, they are looking for the objects of capital investment. They have established many factories for processing fruits, vegetables and animal products in south Korea under the pretext of "developing bonded agricultural produce processing industry," and are making huge profits on use of the cheap labour of south Korea.

Their penetration is ruining the insignificant medium and small fisheries and manufacturers of fishing tackles and nets in south Korea.

Under the cloak of "joint fishing," the Japanese fishing fleets have established a monopoly of the south Korean fishing grounds. Owing to this, a million south Korean fishermen, stripped of well-known fishing grounds, are in dire straits. The marine resources of the South Sea have been exhausted and the south Korean fishing industry badly destroyed.

Today south Korea's fish catch is one-tenth of what it was ten years ago.

As seen above, the full-scale infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital into south Korea has increased the dependence of the south Korean economy and ruined the south Korean economy. As a result, the living conditions of workers, peasants, fishermen and other working people of south Korea have been worsened.

In order to save the south Korean economy from ruin and develop the national economy independently, it is required to check the infiltration of imperialist monopoly capital, rely on the strength of our people and effect an economic cooperation between north and south.

The economic cooperation will bring about the revival of the destroyed south Korean economy, the stabilization and improvement of the life of the south Korean people in distress, and the establishment of a stable independent national economy on a nation-wide scale by mobilizing and effectively utilizing economic potentialities and reserves in our country and relying on the strong independent national economy created in the northern half of the Republic.

The infiltration and plunder of Japanese monopoly capital not only hinder the economic development of south Korea but also lay a material foundation for political domination over south Korea.

Today Japanese monopoly capital, claiming the "ownership of industry," is seeking to control south Korea's budget.

Our people remember clearly that the Japanese imperialists, under the pretext of "protecting" Japanese property and residents in Korea, sent their aggressive troops to invade our country in 1894 and converted it into their colony at last.

The penetration of Japanese monopoly capital into south Korea is producing evil effects, economically, politically and militarily.

It is also one of the main obstacles to the reunification of our homeland.

Therefore, our people, keeping high vigilance against the expansion of Japanese monopoly capital, are fighting resolutely against the militarization of the Japanese economy and the Japanese militarists' overseas aggression.

INSIDE BACK COVER: This grocery department is always stocked with various kinds of foodstuffs

BACK COVER: All paddy fields have been irrigated and most of dry fields are under sprinkler irrigation. Thus, now our countryside reaps a bumper harvest every year

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